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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER FAIR AND COOLER

Vol. X, No. 254 — Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. — NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1933 — (Six Pages) — Price 3 Cents

GOVERNOR RITCHIE REFUSES TO ACT AGAINST LYNCHERS

Soviet Press Makes Analysis of Effects of Recognition Move

Leading Papers of USSR Stress Sharpening Danger of Imperialist War

Litvinov May Arrive in New York City by November 4 for Washington Talks

MOSCOW, Oct. 22.—Maxim Litvinov, Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Affairs, may sail from Havre, France, on the liner Manhattan, on Oct. 28, it was said here today. In that event he would reach New York on Nov. 4.

* * *

Special to the "Daily Worker"

MOSCOW, Oct. 22, (By Cable).—Leading articles appeared today in all newspapers here, regarding the Kalinin-Roosevelt notes in connection with recognition negotiations. All greet it as a promising development of extraordinary importance in maintenance of world peace, and suggest economic gains for both countries. All score the abnormal situation of non-recognition and affirm that the Soviet Union is always ready for normal relations with the U. S. A.

Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, says:

"It is quite clear that full normal relations between both countries is of great significance in strengthening the work for peace."

Izvestia, organ of the Soviet Government, says: "It will be accepted with feeling of deep satisfaction not only by public opinion in both countries, but by all those sincerely interested in maintaining and preserving peace in international relationships." Also, "It is a well-known fact that in the absence of normal relations with the U.S.S.R. those elements that find their vocation in the creation of difficulties between peoples speculated and are speculating."

Pravda says further: "The sharp contradictions between imperialists are now taking on a threatening aspect. The failure of the disarmament conference is evident. The Versailles contradictions have been exposed, and, in fact, the liquidation of the London and Washington Treaties has begun. Naval armaments swallow a colossal part of state budgets. There can be no two opinions of such ominous symptoms as Fascist Germany's withdrawal from the League. All these facts declare that open preparations for a new war are now going on in the capitalist countries. Adventurist circles try to utilize this complicated international situation in order to involve the world in a new

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

U.S. Gets $25,000,000 for Combat Planes and Army Motors

To Show War Danger at 10 Street Rallies in N. Y. Tonight

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Twenty-five million dollars more for U. S. war preparations were allotted yesterday by the Public Works Administration.

Of this sum, $15,000,000 is the first instalment of a war plane building program for the army and navy. The full program, which is reported to call for nearly $100,000,000, is intended to give the United States the world's most powerful air fleet.

The remaining $10,000,000 is to be used to motorize the army.

* * *

NEW YORK.—Communist leaders will speak at ten simultaneous anti-war rallies in ten sections of New York at 7:30 p. m. tonight.

The developments in the capitalist world which are leading headlong to war, and the relation of Roosevelt's advances to the Soviet Union to the war danger will be discussed at these ten street meetings.

The complete list of these rallies, with the names of the principal speakers, follows:

Downtown.—Second Ave. and 10th St., Charles Krumbein, speaker.

Midtown. — Columbus Circle, Bill Dunne, speaker.

Harlem.—Fifth Ave. and 110th St., Earl Browder, speaker.

Harlem.—Lenox Ave. and 131st St., William Patterson and Charles Krumbein, speakers.

Bronx. — 161st St. and Prospect Ave., James Ford and M. J. Olgin, speakers.

Bronx. — Prospect and Tremont Aves., M. J. Olgin, speaker.

South Brooklyn. — Columbia and President Sts., Roy Hudson, speaker.

Williamsburgh.—Grand St. Extension, Max Bedacht, speaker.

Crown Heights.—Schenectady at Fulton Sts., Williana Burroughs speaker.

Brownsville.—Pitkin and Hopkinson Aves., Ben Gold, speaker.

NRA Failure Seen as Spur to Roosevelt in Bid to Soviets

World Press Calls Move New Triumph for Soviet Union

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22. — Faced with an intensification of the crisis and the failure of the N. R. A., which is openly acknowledged in many financial and administration circles, and is beginning to be reflected in many Washington dispatches, the Roosevelt government is eagerly looking forward to the increased trade which the expected recognition of the Soviet government will bring.

This is the chief aspect of the U. S.-Soviet negotiations which is being talked of here. Based on previous Soviet imports, an annual trade of a minimum of $100,000,000 is expected to result from the resumption of diplomatic relations, which everyone here believes will come very quickly now.

It is also an open secret that the moment which Roosevelt chose to make his announcement—the day on which the national farm strike against the N. R. A. began — was carefully chosen to smother the news of the strike with the more exciting news of impending recognition.

Soviet orders in America may well go much higher than the figure of $100,000,000 yearly. The chief source of the necessary credits would be the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or some other federal agency.

One of the chief subjects of the coming conversations between Maxim Litvinov and Roosevelt will be the status of American claims of $300,000,000 to $400,000,000, for Czarist and Kerensky loans, and for American property confiscated by the Soviet workers. Against this, Washington expects to face a large Soviet claim for reparations for America's armed intervention in the Soviet Union, with large loss of life and destruction of property, after the Bolshevik revolution.

* * *

French See N. R. A. Failure

PARIS, Oct. 22.—President Roosevelt's bid to Soviet Russia is called an attempt to direct attention from the "difficulties of the N. R. A. and other factors of the Roosevelt recovery program" by the Paris "Journal des Debats."

"Le Temps," semi-official government organ, calls the event "an incontestable diplomatic success for the Soviets." It adds, "The re-establishment of relations with the United States would for the Soviets serve as a brilliant confirmation of Russia's return to the circle of great powers."

Alexander Kerensky, refugee head of the short-lived provisional government which was overthrown by the Bolshevik revolution, declared that Roosevelt is "playing a dangerous game. Russia is not a dependable ally," he said, "and this new move may provoke Japan to immediate action in the East."

* * *

Germans Disappointed

BERLIN, Oct. 22. — Sharp disappointment at President Roosevelt's overtures to the Soviet Union may be read between the lines of all published comment here, while unofficial spokesmen express their disapproval openly.

The Nazis see in the approaching U. S. recognition a confirmation of Germany's loss of Soviet trade, which has been dwindling rapidly ever since Hitler came to power.

* * *

British See Aid to Peace

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The leading British newspapers in their editorial comment stress the influence for peace and the growing war danger in their comment on the Soviet-American negotiations for recognition.

"The present event is one of the gest things that has taken place foreign policy since the war," s the "Observer."

he London Times says "The adow is approaching of what may timately develop into a first-clas onflict," and welcomes the step as an influence for peace

Party Membership Meeting Tomorrow to Discuss "NRA"

NEW YORK.—A meeting of all Party members to discuss the "N.R.A. and the Growing Class Battles" takes place tomorrow, 7:30 p.m. at the St. Nicholas Arena, 66th St., east of Broadway.

Comrade C. A. Hathaway will be the speaker. Comrade Earl Browder will also deal with the "Role of the Press" at the same meeting.

Non-Party workers active in trade unions and mass organizations will also attend the meeting.

ARMY COURT ACTS AGAIN IN STRIKE

I.L.D. Organizer Given Penitentiary Sentence

GALLUP, New Mexico, Oct. 22.—The second court martial against strike leaders and their supporters here resulted in the sentencing of George Kaplan, International Labor Defense district organizer to six months in the penitentiary. Recently Robert Roberts, National Miners Union leader, was given a similar sentence.

Others are threatened with drum head trials and long sentences unless an energetic nationwide protest is forthcoming.

Six local strike leaders and Lynch, defense attorney, were arrested on the charge of "illegal assemblage" when investigating evictions of miners. They were released after two days imprisonment on bread and water diet for refusal to do forced labor.

Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployed Council who recently escaped from the military stockade was captured near Arizona state line.

He is now threatened with a long sentence from the military court.

The Allison mine has settled with the strikers, granting nine of twelve demands.

General Wood, militia head, is en route to Washington to obtain federal funds to maintain the strike-breaking military, or to request federal troops.

Defense attorneys are demanding the governor pardon Roberts and Kaplan. Hundreds of eviction are scheduled for this week, and tents are needed.

After ten days virtual starvation and brutal mistreatment in the military stockade, Robert Roberts, coal strike leader was removed from Gallup en route to Santa Fe. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for 6 months by special court martial.

Far from being terrorized at the severity of the sentences passed, the strikers have answered with stronger picket lines, and stronger determination to win the strike. South Western is already working under full agreement of the demands presented by the strikers. Authentic production figures procured by various means prove that the companies are unable to produce more than 1-3 of the amount of coal produced previous to the strike.

Funds for appeals, etc., are absolutely essential. The relief situation becomes more tense daily. This is the 8th week of the strike. Local resources are exhausted. It is a matter of how long the miners can hold out which will decide whether they can achieve victory or defeat. Rush funds to the National Miners Union Relief Committee, Box 218, Gallup, New Mexico.

End Lynch and Murder Terror!

THE murderous subjection of a whole people by an imperialist ruling class is embodied in the torture and lynching of George Armwood, Negro, in the "Maryland Free State." The decision to lynch innocent Euel Lee legally prepared the way for this new atrocity.

Plain for all to see in this horrible orgy is the debauchery and degradation of white people of all social categories by the vicious theory of "white supremacy." By the act of the lynching itself and the obscene cruelties accompanying it, involving practically the whole white population of a town, the theory of "civilized" white superiority is effaced by the blood of the Negro victim, is destroyed by the fire that consumed his mutilated body. The struggle for Negro liberation has to become the concern of white workers and their organizations. We must no longer allow the robber class to divide and rule!

Hitler Fascism's torture and murder gangs, recruited from the ruined middle class, seined up from the depths of the underworld, have not exceeded the Maryland lynching in cunningly prolonged sadistic brutality inflicted on Communists, revolutionary workers and members of the Jewish minority.

* * *

WE DECLARE that Governor Ritchie, representative of the white ruling class, is directly responsible for the death by torture of George Armwood. This is not the first lynching on the Maryland's Eastern shore. He now cynically turns over the "investigation" to the same county officials who did not raise a finger to prevent the lynching.

We declare that President Roosevelt is directly responsible. This lynching took place within the shadow of the White House. Speaking the day following at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Washington University, President Roosevelt referred in glowing terms to "American ideals" of "liberty and justice," but said not one word about the latest outbreak of savagery almost at his doorstep. On September 21 a United Front delegation had protested to President Roosevelt against a whole series of just such acts of terror.

These lynchings are organized. They can be organized only with the aid and consent of the authorities. The same government agencies that pretend to be powerless to prevent lynching are able always to secure "protection" for the slave pens of industry.

Nothing shows more clearly the sharpening class relationships in the United States than the rising wave of organized murder and lynch terror against Negroes, directed first of all against unemployed young Negroes, against share croppers, tenant farmers and workers asserting the right to organize for defense against the onslaughts of landlords and employers in the Southern states.

* * *

THESE new attacks arise from the determination of the white ruling class to maintain the system of double oppression of the Negro masses and perpetuate the division between the white and black workers, to weaken the struggles of both against "the daily encroachments" of capital and the whole system of monopoly capitalism based on robbery and subjugation of the toilers of factory and farm.

The Communist Party calls on all workers to arouse themselves to the threat to their lives and liberties, to the menace to their organizations, inherent in the increasing use of forcible suppression to crush their struggles, to divide their ranks, and in this way pull N.R.A. out of the crisis in which its program of hunger, robbery and imperialist war has been plunged by the upward trend of working class militancy and organization and the downward trend of capitalist production and markets.

* * *

DEMAND the unconditional pardon of Euel Lee! The torture and murder of George Armwood prove that Negroes have no rights in Maryland. Free Lee!

Enforce the death penalty for lynchers!

Organize mass meetings of Negro and white workers to demand an end to the lynch and murder terror! Make clear to President Roosevelt and Governor Ritchie that they, as official representatives of Wall Street imperialism, are held responsible for the fascist terror methods against the Negro masses and white workers! Protest against the Paterson massacre to Governor Moore of New Jersey! Support the struggles for Negro liberation and full social equality! Support the League of Struggle for Negro Rights! Support and join the Communist Party, which leads the struggle against the N.R.A. program of suppression and war, which leads the struggle for Negro liberation!

Organize mass defense against lynch and murder terror!

NRA Heads Refuse to Take Action on Paterson Shooting

Panken, Socialist, and UTW Continue Secret Confabs With Wagner

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

(Washington Bureau, Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Highest N. R. A. officials, stone deaf to many pleas to stop boss violence in Paterson, New Jersey, today calmly resumed secret dickering with silk employers and A. F. of L. bureaucrats bent upon breaking the textile strike.

A. D. Whiteside, Deputy Administrator of the N. R. A., bluntly told the Daily Worker correspondent that the terror over Paterson is "a situation they'll have to handle locally."

"I do think it's serious," the soft-spoken official replied when asked whether he didn't think authorities here should act to prevent assaults on pickets around mills which threaten to open Monday, "but that place is a hot bed anyway. Something happens there every two or three years."

Behind Closed Doors

While the mill owners' deputized assassins were shooting and mauling Paterson silk dyers yesterday, and the A. F. of L. rank and filers were joining National Textile Union leaders in protesting direct to federal authorities, former Judge Jacob Panken, Socialist Party mogul and counsel for A. F. of L. textile unions, smoothed his white windsor tie and

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

10,000 Strikers Demand One United Dyers Union

Paterson Silk Demonstration Moves for Closed Ranks to Answer Shootings

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 22.—The organization of one huge union of all dye workers, comprising members of the National Textile Workers Union and dyers of the United Textile Workers local, was the outstanding rallying call in the mass meeting of 10,000 Paterson textile strikers, who, Saturday, protested the murderous shooting by police of pickets.

John J. Ballam, national organizer of the National Textile Workers Union, in his speech at the Sandy Hill Park demonstration Saturday morning, announced new energetic steps for completely unifying the ranks of the 15,000 dye strikers. He declared that, in the interests of unity, the N.T.W.U. is ready to unite its 3,000 dye house members in Paterson and vicinity with the 3,000 or more dyers in the U.T.W. local, together with the 9,000 unorganized dye workers, in a new amalgamated union under rank and file control and with a leadership elected democratically by the workers themselves. "The N.T.W.U. will take steps within the next few days to launch the formation of this one big union in the dye houses," Ballam declared, amid great applause.

The bringing forward of the central issue of unity in this definite form has created confusion in the ranks of the employers as well as among the official leaders of the U.T.W., who have been pursuing the policy in the last few days of sending small groups of workers of various crafts back into the plants as a preliminary step to an attempt to start

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Euel Lee Praises I.L.D. for Courageous Fight

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 22. — "I want to say that the International Labor Defense has made a heroic fight for my life. If I must die, I am ready. I am an innocent man."

This was the statement made by Euel Lee, Negro worker framed on murder charges and sentenced to die Friday, in prison here to William L. Patterson, national secretary of the I. L. D.

"I found Lee bright, courageous, and understanding fully the deep issues involved in the fight made by the I. L. D. to save him," Patterson said. "He has been reported by some of the press to be subnormal in intelligence. This is an absolute slander.

"I told Lee not to give up hope, that the I. L. D. is going to carry on a fight to save his life, and is mobilizing a nationwide protest movement on his behalf."

MINOR FOR MAYOR

"Forward to a Powerful Daily Worker!"

RESOLUTION OF N. Y. TRADE UNION UNITY COUNCIL

"THE Trade Union Unity Council of New York City calls upon all members of its affiliated unions to support with all possible efforts the $40,000 campaign of the Daily Worker, the only working class daily newspaper in the English language in America.

"In all of the strikes conducted by the trade unions, the entire capitalist press has been used completely in behalf of the employers. Only the DAILY WORKER has given support to all the strikes and has given a true account of the workers' rightful demands.

"The Daily Worker fights against the injunction and against police brutality used against striking pickets. The Daily Worker is a powerful instrument in encouraging masses of workers who are on strike, whether they are under the leadership of the revolutionary trade unions or of A. F. of L.

"The Daily Worker exposes all the attempts of labor misleaders to sell out strikes and to make agreements behind the backs of the workers. The Daily Worker exposes the attempts of the NRA to enforce compulsory arbitration and its help to employers to put over strike settlements without unionization.

* * *

"THE Trade Union Unity Council calls upon every member of the trade unions to spread the Daily Worker among the striking workers and to become active correspondents of the "Daily" from their shops.

"We call upon all the trade unions and shops to set up Daily Worker committees and to organize volunteer groups that will sell the Daily Worker in the shops, particularly where settlements have already been made and the workers are back in the factories.

"The Trade Union Unity Council further calls upon all the members of our trade unions in the shops to immediately take up discussions on the role of the Daily Worker in the class struggle, to secure subscriptions for the "Daily," and TO TAKE UP COLLECTIONS FOR ITS SUPPORT.

* * *

"ONLY through the building up of hundreds of thousands of supporters and readers of our working class press in the city of New York and elsewhere in the country will we be able to give the workers the true news of all of the struggles of the entire working class in America, as well as news of the struggles of our fellow workers in other countries.

"The Daily must receive a minimum of $10,096.13 this week to pay pressing bills. TAKE UP COLLECTIONS FOR THE DAILY WORKER AT ONCE in your union, in your shop, from your friends. Have your organization hold an affair for the Daily Worker. Visit other unions for contributions and for subscriptions for our "Daily." Rush all funds to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York City.

"FORWARD TO A POWERFUL DAILY WORKER in the city of New York!

"TRADE UNION UNITY COUNCIL."

* * *

Saturday's receipts	$ 428.91
Previous totals	12,211.77
Total to date	$12,640.68

OFFICIAL DENIES DEMANDS OF DELEGATION; REJECTS PARDON FOR EUEL LEE

Democratic Leader Won't Take Action Against Slayer of George Armwood, Young Negro

Patterson of I. L. D. Charges Governor With Responsibility for Brutal Lynching

BULLETIN

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—David Levinson, International Labor Defense attorney, will file a writ of habeas corpus in the Euel Lee case today. Raising the flagrant violations of the constitutional rights of the Negro people during the Euel Lee "trials," Levinson is demanding the removal of the Euel Lee case from the jurisdiction of Maryland and of Governor Ritchie.

* * *

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 22.—Refusal to take any steps toward the punishment of the lynchers of George Armwood, Negro worker, was the answer of Governor Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland, to a delegation headed by William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, which called on him late Friday to present the demands of hundreds of thousands of workers.

At the same time Ritchie refused also to free Euel Lee, framed Negro worker, whose execution on murder charges he has set for Friday, October 27.

The speeches of the delegates were marked by the militancy of the revolutionary leaders and by the belly-crawling of the reformists represented.

"My father was born in the executive mansion in Richmond during the administration of Flood," the Rev. C. Y. Trigg, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told Ritchie. "His parents were servants there. I was reared there. When I heard that your Excellency was from Richmond I knew that everything was all right.

"What hurts me is that you have police here to protect you. I want to say that everybody here would give his life for you. You need no police protection when we are here.

"You are to the Manor born. Yours is blue blood. Your people are quality people. I believe you will uphold the dignity of this sovereign state."

Representatives of the Urban League, the Socialist Party, the Colored Citizens Republican Club, the Methodist Episcopal Ministers' Conference, and the Women's League for Peace and Freedom made speeches in the same tone.

"The first thing I want to say is that we disassociate ourselves from any such belly-crawling as these fellows are doing," Bernard Ades, I.L.D. lawyer who has handled the legal end of the Euel Lee case, said, demanding a review of the decision.

Henry Williams, section organizer of the Communist Party, Carl Prince, of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, and Patterson, joined in the

(Continued on Page Three)

Delegations from Many Cities Gather In Annapolis Wed.

Workers Roar Demand For Release of Euel Lee

NEW YORK.—Delegations from Harlem and other parts of New York City, from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston and New Jersey and Connecticut cities will converge on Annapolis, Maryland, this Wednesday to present the demands of white and Negro workers and intellectuals for the release of Euel Lee, framed 64-year old Negro, facing legal lynching this Friday under a death warrant signed by Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland.

The delegations will be composed of delegates from mass meetings and workers' organizations, unions, Negro churches and fraternal bodies, etc. They will present the vigorous protests of the Negro People and white and Negro workers against the lynching of George Armwood and demands for the death penalty to the lynchers and immediate arrest, removal and punishment of the State and Somerset County officials responsible for the removal of Armwood from Baltimore to Princess Anne, to be virtually delivered into the hands of the lynchers.

After placing their demands on Ritchie, the delegation wil go on to Washington on Thursday to place similar demands on President Roosevelt, including a demand for the impeachment of Gov. Ritchie.

All organizations and individuals are urged to flood Ritchie and Roosevelt with protests in support of the delegations and the oppressed Negro People facing a savage increase in lynching and violence under the Roosevelt "New Deal" program of starvation and terror.

The delegation upon their arrival in Baltimore will report at 418 Druid Hill Avenue.

Preparations are being made in Maryland, New York, New Jersey and New England for a regional anti-lynching conference in Baltimore on November 12th.

Judge Who Railroaded Euel Lee Appointed to 'Investigate' Lynching

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 22.—Governor Albert C. Ritchie indicated today he would appoint Judge Robert F. Duer, one of the main lynchers of George Armwood, to head the "investigation" into the lynching. He declared Judge Duer is the "proper person to direct an investigation" of the lynching last Wednesday at Princess Anne "if he will do it."

Ritchie's proposal has evoked opposition even in the boss press, which considers it too crude to deceive the masses. The Baltimore Evening Sun states in an editorial "Not Judge Duer:"

"A judge who sits quietly in his home while the law is being trampled into the mud right outside his door is obviously not the judge to investigate the occurrence, since his own conduct is questionable."

It was Judge Duer who helped to railroad Euel Lee to a death sentence, denying him his constitutional right to a change of venue and the right to choose his own attorney, until mass protest organized by the International Labor Defense compelled the removal.

Judge Duer is up for re-election.

FORCED TO HEAR RELIEF DEMANDS

DAYTON, Ohio. — After many futile efforts of the unemployed to backed by the workers, appeared obtain relief, a committee of three, before the relief buro and demanded an investigation.

After a long debate, which lasted for three hours, the demands of the committee were refused.

MINOR FOR MAYOR

Negro Child Killed By Woman Lyncher On Her Way to Orgy

Mrs. Fred Nelson Runs Down 7-Year-Old Edna Broton

PRINCESS ANNE, Md., Oct. 22.—A car driven by a white woman lyncher, who took part in the lynching of George Armwood, Negro worker, here last Wednesday, ran over and killed a seven-year-old Negro girl on the way to the lynch orgy, it was revealed here today.

The car, containing also two white men, was driven by Mrs. Fred Nelson of Crisfield. Driving at high speed on the wrong side of the road, it knocked down and instantly killed Edna D. Broten, who had just alighted from a school bus.

The car stopped, but when Mrs. Nelson saw that it was a Negro child she had murdered, she merely left her name and address and drove on, to take part in the hanging and burning of Armwood.

Officials have refused to take any steps or make any investigation. Coroner Edgar A. Jones refused to even comment.

The child, daughter of Mrs. Minnie Broten, Fairmount Rd., Jamestown, Md., was buried Thursday afternoon. Several of her classmates acted as pallbearers.

Vote Communist—for Minor, Burroughs and Gold.

1,000 WOMEN FROM MINE TOWNS AT CONFERENCE PLAN ACTIVE SUPPORT OF STRIKE

"Places of Miners' Wives Is Not at Home," Says Agnes Snear, "But on Picket Line Beside Strikers"

By SAM WISEMAN

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 22.—Over 1,000 women attended the mass conference of the striking miners' Women's Auxiliary, in Moose Hall, West Brownsville, yesterday. Many mine camps were represented, mainly from the coal region where the miners are still striking.

Agnes Snear, chairman of the Women's Auxiliary, presided and was cheered enthusiastically by the assembled delegates. In her speech she showed the speedy growth of the organization of the women's auxiliaries. She exposed the foolishness of the propaganda "that the place of the women is in the home," and also exposed the attempts to sabotage the Women's Auxiliary by the coal owners and the U.M.W.A. officials. She attacked the strike-breaking Lewis leadership and called on the women to support the struggles to the last and final moment.

A small, insignificant group, claiming to represent the women of the Mather mine and Cohesburg mine, constantly attempted to disrupt the gathering by slanderous attacks on Agnes Snear and claiming the gathering had no sanction from the official leadership of the U.M.W.A. and Bill Hines, newly appointed President of District 4, by Lewis. They were pulled down and identified as Lewis and Co. agents. They failed to provoke fights while the session was on, which lasted two hours and finally, after the adjournment, when they attacked some individual members, they were given some "good treatment" by the delegates present.

The conference decided to modify the organization of auxiliaries and will call a still larger conference in the near future and as well participate in immediate strike activity.

Against Tammany lynch terror on Negroes—Vote Communist!

Jim Crow Drive Is Renewed in Harlem

Foil Arrest of White Worker Walking With Negroes

NEW YORK.—Tammany police on Saturday night renewed their attempts to prevent Negro and white workers from mingling on the streets of Harlem.

A group of workers, walking home from a dance given by Unit 422 of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party to raise funds for the Communist election campaign, was accosted by a Negro policeman, who arrested a white worker, Isidore Dorfman, recently beaten up by Tammany's uniformed thugs for taking part in a protest meeting on West 138th Street against the lynch murder of James Matthews, Negro prisoner, on Welfare Island.

To the protests of Louis Campbell and Snipes, Negro leaders of the Unemployed Council of Harlem, the cop said he had orders to stop any Negro and white workers he found walking the streets together. A crowd of workers gathered during the argument, and waxing indignant wrested Dorfman from the policeman who was forced to beat a hasty retreat before the anger of the Harlem workers.

The first exposure of the Tammany police order against association of white and Negro workers occurred about two months ago with the arrest of Cyril Briggs, then editor of the Harlem Liberator, while accompanying a Negro woman member of the Liberator staff to her home. Briggs, who is a prominent Negro leader, was mistaken for white by the arresting officer. In court he was charged with resisting an officer. The case was finally dismissed as a direct result of the thunder of protest from white and Negro workers and intellectuals throughout the city.

Election Meets

The following is the list of New York meetings at which Communist candidates will speak. The times are all p.m.

TODAY (MONDAY)

4:30—Ben Gold, for Aldermanic President, at Amalgamated Rank and File Committee, 126 University Pl.

8:30—Robert Minor, candidate for Mayor; Fred Biedenkapp, President Borough of Manhattan; at Shoe Workers' Industrial Union, Arcadia Hall, 918 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

9:30—Robert Minor, Food Workers, Irving Plaza Hall, 15 Irving Pl.

10:00—Ben Gold, open-air rally, Hopkinson and Pitkin Aves., Brooklyn.

FOR TUESDAY

12 Noon—Robert Minor, candidate for Mayor, Robins Dry Dock, Brooklyn.

12 Noon—William Burroughs, candidate for Comptroller, Marine Workers, 12th and West Sts.

8:30—Robert Minor, open-air rallies throughout Harlem.

NOTICE ON ELECTION PUBLICITY

NEW YORK.—All organizations arranging meetings with the leading candidates (Mayor, President of the Board of Alderman, Controller, all Borough Presidents, and District Attorney) should inform the Election Campaign Committee office, 799 Broadway, Gramercy 5-8780, immediately, in order to get publicity in the capitalist press.

Red Poll Watchers Enabled to Arrest Election Violators

State Grants Demand For Fifty Special Election Attorneys

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Fifty special Deputy Attorney Generals representing the Communist Party and empowered to arrest any person interefering with the rights of voters or watchers in the city elections on November 7th, have been appointed by State Attorney General John J. Bennet.

The appointments were made from a list of attorneys submitted by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party to the Special Assistant Attorney General in charge of elections.

The Communist Election Committee also announced a call to all organisations, workers and readers of the Daily Worker to enroll as watchers for the Communist Party at the polls on election day.

The Special Deputies representing the Communist Party will cooperate with the watchers.

A meeting will be held Wednesday, November 1, at 8 p. m. in Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place, at which the Communist Party deputies will speak to al watchers for the Party.

Defend your Party's vote! Fill out the blank below and become a watcher at the polls November 7th for the Communist Party.

Please enroll me as a watcher for the Communist Party in the New York City elections Nov. 7th.

Name .....

Address .....

Telephone .....

Mail to Communist Election Campaign Committee, Room 526, 799 Broadway, New York City. Telephone: GRamercy 5-8780.

Soviet Comment on Recognition Bid

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

disaster. Who will doubt that normal relations between the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. will create such a correlation of forces as will inevitably have to be taken into account by adventurist circles trying to break the peace?"

"Izvestia" says: "Peace now depends on actions. Almost every day sees the bankruptcy of pacifist experiments; almost every day we perceive the helplessness of the League of Nations. The International Disarmament Conferences not only did not give the slightest progress in decreasing the yoke of armaments which lies on shoulders of workers in all countries, but they did not prevent further increase in armament, and now hardly anybody can hope that the disarmament conference will be a success. In a number of countries we see the growth of influence of aggressive militaristic circles which try at all costs to provoke new international complications to realize their adventurist imperialist plans. On this dark background of present conditions of international relations, the address of the President of the U.S.A. to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. is an event which everyone accepts with satisfaction."

The Soviet press points out that the abnormal situation is not the fault of the Soviet Union. Pravada says: "The relations of the Soviet Union and America have a long history. Its character at each stage is defined by the struggle between groups inside the American bourgeoisie. On the part of the Soviet Union for 16 years there have been no obstacles to normal relations. The Soviet Union established such relations with most prominent countries in the capitalist world, which, after a long struggle, had to recognize the U.S.S.R."

"Pravda" especially refers to the non-aggression treaties defining the aggressor, and names especially France, Poland, Turkey, Italy, with whom such treaties have been made. It emphasizes the whole foreign policy of the Soviet Union centers around peace, for which normal relations are quite necessary for the settlement of disputed questions, and repeats Kalinin's message to this effect.

The Soviet press analyses the reasons for the change in policy in America. "Pravda" tells of the opinions of American observers here in recent years who saw American business' hurt by lack of relations. It declares:

"Economic connections between two countries were sacrificed to the wishes of a handful of capitalists who stubbornly refused to consider the change during the last years in the situation in the United States, which is attacked by a severe crisis, and the situation in the U.S.S.R., which has been strengthened continually into the biggest economic political factor. If Roosevelt's note means giving up the former policy in relations with the greatest country in Europe and Asia, then it witnesses that leading circles of the American bourgeoisie are finally convinced by the experience in the last 16 years of the necessity to change their line of conduct. The situation has changed, and sober consideration makes them change, too. They have to consider that the Soviet Union is a country which occupies a big place in the international arena, and cannot ignore this fact without injuring themselves."

"Izvestia" says: "American public opinion now knows not only of many tremendous achievements here already in the sphere of internal construction, but America also knows that the Soviet Union meets its 16th anniversary with great achievements in the sphere of foreign politics. During 16 years the Soviet Union coolly and patiently overcame all obstacles and achieved quite normal, stable relations with its neighbors and with most of the important countries."

Izvestia and other papers point to the Soviet Union's non-interference in the affairs of other countries, and remarks that there is no friction wherever others do the same.

The newspaper "Za Industrializatsiu," which is the organ of the Commissariat of Heavy Industry, analyzes further the internal factors in America, where "President Roosevelt, a prominent bourgeois statesman, understood he cannot build a real policy by denying history," and points to the evolution of American opinion towards the Soviet Union. Despite the slander campaign by heads of the American Federation of Labor, many big unions resolved for relations with the Soviet Union.

The farmers also understand that recognition profits them. The advanced intelligentsia has had a friendly attitude for a long time. Liberal politicians of the type of Bullit, Robbins and House, formerly close to Wilson, now close to Roosevelt, big capitalists with a wide horizon, must understand the reasons for the decline in recent years of Soviet-American trade. They understand they cannot ignore such a big political and economic factor as the Soviet Union in the midst of their present alarming situation without self-injury, and must see that "trade without de jure recognition of the government of the U. S. S. R., which is the only rightful purchaser and salesman of a nation occupying one-sixth of the world, with 165,000,000 people, would be trade without recognition of the most elementary logic of foreign trade."

Za Industrializatsiu repeats the Russian-American Commerce Chamber resolution favoring recognition, referring to Litvinov's offer at the London Conference to place orders of $1,000,000,000 in capitalist countries. The same paper says: "We must say that the present condition of American-Soviet trade is insignificant when compared with the potentialities, and could not be otherwise. Roosevelt's message witnesses that the ruling circles in the United States incline to put an end to the abnormalities that prevented development of Soviet-American trade. Soviet economic circles can only greet it and hope that the term 'American scale' will finally apply to trade with the U. S. S. R."

A paper called "Economic Life" says: "The powerful highly organized modern American industry possesses exclusively favorable prerequisites to meet the demands of our country which is fulfilling an unheard-of progress in Socialist industrialization."

Pravda says: "The very fact that this mission is put on Peoples' Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Litvinov, indicates that the Soviet Government completely understands the importance of the forthcoming negotiations and quite consciously treats this act as one of extraordinary significance."

Nygard Returns to Crosby, Heard Here by 30,000 Workers

NEW YORK.—Emil Nygard, Communist Mayor of Crosby, Minn., left for his home city last night after a week's stay here, during which he spoke at nine meetings in various parts of the city to audiences aggregating 30,000 workers.

His last meeting was at Rockland Palace, 155th St. and Eighth Ave., Harlem, where he spoke to an audience of Negro and white workers yesterday afternoon.

His departure last night was made necessary by a budget meeting in Crosby, where he will continue his militant fight for unemployment relief.

MINOR FOR MAYOR

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del

WE DEMAND RENT! WE DEMAND BREAD!
HARLEM HOME RELIEF BUREAU
COMMISSIONER—DE NEGROES IS STRAVIN' AND THEY'RE GETTIN' REAL MILITANT ABOUT HOME RELIEF—
WE DEMAND MILK FOR OUR STARVING BABIES!
—AND WHAT'S WORSE—THE WHITE WORKERS MIX WITH 'EM! CAN YA DO SOMETHIN' ABOUT IT? TANKS OAT'S SWELL
DAT COMMISSIONER IS POSITIVELY A GENIUS—I MUST PHONE AN' CONGRATULATE HIM!
Police Nab Man They Suspect Is The Park Gorilla
NEXT DAY
YOUR 'GORILLA MAN' STORIES DONE D'TRICK, COMMISSIONER—THEY'S A LOTTA LYNCH—INCITEMENT AND THEY'S TOO SCARED TO DEMAND ANY RELIEF—WOTTA MAN!

1,800 at Needle Trade Shop Conference, Adopt Program

Nygard, Red Mayor, Greeted; Ben Gold Warns Against False Promises of the NRA

NEW YORK.—To fortify the union conditions which they have won through bitter struggles and to repel the impending new offensive onslaught of the bosses, a shop conference of needle trade workers, under the auspices of the Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union, was held Saturday afternoon at Cooper Union.

Eighteen hundred delegates attended the meeting, representing 1,300 shops, totalling 18,000 workers, of which 118 shops are under the control of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and representing 500 workers.

Emil Nygard, first Communist mayor in the United States, was greeted with an outburst of cheers when he appeared to address the workers.

Gold Warns Against N.R.A.

Opening the conference, Ben Gold, the general secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, warned the workers not to be misled by the N.R.A. propaganda. He pointed to the wage cuts to which the cloakmakers are now already subjected.

The other speakers, including Rappaport of the Knit Goods Department, and Potash, secretary of the New York organization of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, and others, stressed the bankruptcy of the N.R.A. as an instrument to improve the conditions of the workers.

The buying power of the workers has not been raised, the speakers showed. At the same time production has sunk to a still lower level again, especially in the needle trades.

The workers' attention was called to the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, who, in conjunction with the N.R.A., use all possible slander in order to stifle rank and file activity of the workers.

Plan Actions

A number of measures were adopted to be taken in the immediate future: the struggle for the 30-hour week, the demand for unemployment insurance and more adequate relief, the creation of united front committees in the shop to uphold union conditions and a declaration by the conference clarifying the serious need of a united front.

The conference elected a committee of 18, representing all departments. They will appear before the N.R.A. bureau at Washington to protest against the strike-breaking tactics of many N.R.A. officials and demand the right of the workers to belong to the union of their own choosing.

These 18 workers will subsequently serve as the executive committee of the conference, and will carry out its decisions. Another conference will be called in January, when the progress of the work will be reported and further struggles to improve conditions will be taken up.

NRA Heads Refuse to Act on Shooting

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

said in an open hearing before the National Labor Board: "I think we'll settle the dyers strike in camera (behind closed doors)."

And that is just what the N. R. A. proposes to do, not only with respect to the dyers, but with respect to all of the 65,000 striking textile workers.

The militant N. T. W. U. leaders, excluded from secret conferences yesterday while Panken trotted from one confab to another, finally were heard in the open. It was learned today, however, that after this proceedure, there was another secret get-together in the office of General Johnson.

This conference was devoted to attempts by Johnson, Chairman Wagner of the National Labor Board, Sidney Hillman of the Labor Advisory Board, and Deputy Whiteside to obtain the promise of struck-mill manufacturers, who also were present, to agree to a $27-a-week average wage for weavers IF an average wage of $22-a-week is paid by manufacturers whose workers have not struck.

The proposal in itself was booed and laughed at in the open hearing, workers mumbling throughout the vast, magnificent government hall. "That would only bring out the mills not yet struck."

Johnson had been telegraphed by local unions in Paterson that the slaughter of their leaders would not drive them back to work. Nevertheless the N. R. A. Administrator left this matter of the terror out of the discussion. The manufacturers declined to agree even to the $27-a-week average for striking weavers.

To this Johnson responded, the Daily Worker corespondent was informed today in official quarters, by sending Leo Wolman and Sidney Hillman, members of the Labor Advisory Board, to hold more secret conferences in New York over the week end, with the same Counsel Panken and with Frank Schweitzer, the oleagenous United Textile (A. F. of L.) bureaucrat who had sat mutely stroking his head while his own membership told the National Labor Board that recognition of unions, loomage and definite yardage-payments figuring in any wage proposals must be guaranteed before they go back to their pics.

DISMISS DISORDERLY CHARGE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22.—Mass pressure forced Judge Burgevein to dismiss the disorderly charge against I. Waxman, white worker, for his Fourth of July speech in defense of class war prisoners.

Shoe Bosses Slink Away from Capital Strike Delegation

Send "Observer" Who Does a Great Deal of Talking

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The delegates of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union continue to press their fight for full union recognition by the Shoe Manufacturers' Board of Trade, in spite of the manufacturers' attempt to evade official responsibility in Friday's closed hearing before the National Labor Board.

Senator Wagner, Chairman of the National Labor Board, informed the shoe strikers' delegates Friday that "the manufacturers cannot defy the N. R. A." and that "this Board will make a ruling without them at the next conference Tuesday noon if they are not represented by a delegation with full authority to settle the strike for them."

The Shoe and Leather Workers' delegation, which remained in Washington to attend to important matters in connection with the hearings, was led by Fred Biedenkapp, national secretary; Isadore Rosenberg, general organizer of the slipper department, and Louis Boudin, counsel.

In the absence of Wagner at the beginning of Friday's hearing, William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy, presided, despite the fact that the rank and file of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (A. F. of L.) have repudiated their officialdom and joined with the militant S.I.W.U.

Observer Present

No member of the Shoe Manufacturers' Board of Trade was present at yesterday's conference though the National Labor Board had sent the manufacturers an explicit invitation. Their lawyer, Meton Eisenberg, however, did appear as an "observer," the status given him by an official N. R. A. statement issued after the hearing. Thus the manufacturers participated in the hearings by proxy but without responsibility.

Eisenberg, the articulate "observer," informed the Board that his clients could not convene a committee to appear at the conference. On Thursday afternoon, he said, they wired the Labor Board that they could not attend the next day's hearings. The National Labor Board, continued Eisenberg, answered that this arrangement was not acceptable. "So, out of courtesy to the Labor Board the manufacturers sent me, but without power to present or act on proposals." Eisenberg then presented his clients' arguments to the Board: "The reason why the manufacturers are not anxious to meet with representatives of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union is that this organization has been restrained by the Supreme Court with injunctions. Under no conditions will they recognize this organization. There are no economic issues involved. What this union is interested in is Communism and the overthrow of the American government."

Boudin replied, exposing "observer" Eisenberg's demagogic maneuver: "Our delegation is here primarily at the invitation of the National Labor Board. Time and again we have been invited by the local N. R. A. Board to present the situation of the shoe workers. In all these conferences we were promised that the manufacturers would confer with us. Thus far, however, they have defied the order of the local board."

Turning to Wagner, Biedenkapp asked: "Suppose we postpone this conference and the manufacturers absent themselves again?" Wagner replied: "This court will make a ruling without them."

Delegate Rosenberg read a telegram sent him by the rank and file of the Boot and Shoe Workers which condemned the Boot and Shoe (A. F. of L.) officials for interfering with the strike led by the S. I. W. I. U.

In the course of the hearings the S. I. W. I. U. delegation stressed the point that they desire the matter of jurisdiction settled "right here in Washington." They maintained that the Boot and Shoe union officialdom has nothing to do with the New York strike, that the Boot and Shoe membership refused to accept their official leadership, that the signings of agreements between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the manufacturers through the local N. R. A. is nothing else but a conspiracy on the part of these elements to break the strike and to force the workers back to work through fear of starvation.

Constable Seals the Blue Eagle on Eviction Notices

PHILADELPHIA, Pa, Oct. 22. — Constable I. M. Dogole is "doing his part." Advertising an office that is "never closed," and with "Landlord and Tenant Work a Specialty," this Philadelphia eviction constable proudly flies the Blue Eagle on his eviction notices to tenants in arrears.

Not that his notice is anything extra. "Please be advised that we must have possession of your premises without fail, . . . Friday, October 20 . . . Kindly remove all Bibles, family albums and sewing before time of sale. . . These are excerpts from the eviction notice sent to Charles Sherwood, unemployed for several years, who is now facing the coming winter homeless since he cannot find the money for even a first month's rent elsewhere.

Silk Strikers for One Union of Dyers

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

a stampede back to work.

The step toward unity is being followed up by shop and plant meetings of members of the National, of the U.T.W. and of workers until now unorganized. Huge mass meetings are being arranged. A rank and file delegate conference will be held early next week where the detailed question of how to perfect the organization of one huge union of dye house workers, and other questions, including the vital ones of program and leadership, will be taken up.

Greet Red Mayor

One thousand dyers, members of the N.T.W.U., marched to the demonstration in a body from strike headquarters two miles distant. They were headed by Emil Nygard, Communist Mayor of Crosby, Minn., and Moe Brown, leader of the strike and Communist candidate for Mayor of Paterson. Both were given a great reception as they led the marching strikers into the park. Nygard addressed the demonstration. Other speakers were Moe Brown, Philip D'Agostino, N.T.W.U. picket captain of the dyers; Sam Strong, state secretary of the I.L.D., and Ann Burlak, who had just returned from Washington, reported that the settlement terms which the Associated officials had brought back to Paterson were a fake and gave the workers nothing.

Full page advertisements in the Paterson press on Saturday and Sunday announced the opening of all dye houses on Monday. Mayor (sic!) Hinchliffe, in a strike-breaking statement which is blasoned in big headlines, promised "adequate police protection" to the employers and called upon the dye workers to return to work. The U.T.W., which claims it has been holding shop meetings all week for a vote by shops on the thrice-rejected settlement, has not yet been able to announce any results of this secret balloting.

It is known that the disrupting U.T.W. officials have not been able to get a majority of the members of their own dye local to attend these shop meetings, and that only small numbers have been attending the general meetings at Turn Hall during the past week. This is due not only to the insolent denial of the demand for unity of the A. F. of L. membership, but also to the strong-arm methods now used by the officials at all meetings. Uniformed police inspect membership books at the doors, uniformed police are in the hall and on the platform, and a squad of detectives in the hall have been forcibly ejecting and beating A. F. of L. members who attempt to speak or to object to anything said by Rubinstein or any other official.

The attempt of the employers to re-open the dye plants on Monday under a heavy guard of police and gun thugs indicates that they have lost confidence in the ability of the U.T.W. officials to get the strikers back to work. In statements on Saturday, Keller and other officials pleaded with the employers to wait for the results of the shop balloting, which they indicate will be "favorable."

The strikers, meanwhile having defeated all efforts to betray them or to break their ranks, will have mass picket lines around the mills of Paterson and vicinity on Monday.

Thirteen strikers were wounded by gunfire and removed to hospitals in Friday's assault of police on the picket line. One of them, John Bartolomi, is dying. He was shot through the lungs. Two of the other strikers are dangerously wounded. Eleven pickets, in addition to the wounded, were arrested. Three of them, members of the N.T.W.U., are held for deportation proceedings, and one of them is already in Ellis Island. Several were already taken out on heavy bail by the International Labor Defense.

Starting tomorrow the Daily Worker will run two articles, exposing the preparations of the Paterson silk and dye manufacturers to break the strike through terror against the pickets. The articles will show that the shootings on the picket line of the National Silk mill Friday were part of the whole plan to break the strike and send the strikers back to work on Monday. The articles will expose the attempt to frame up the strike leaders in an effort to cover up the guilt of the mill owners.

SPORTS
by Edward Newhouse

Hurling Back the Gauntlet

A FOUL and contemptible duplicity, two foul and contemptible duplicities, in fact, have been brewing in this office. Implicated as I am in these intrigues, it is plain the time has come for someone to take a firm hand.

Certainly both of you know by this time of Michael Gold's challenge. To help put across the Daily Worker drive for $40,000 he created an arbitrary distinction between poetry and spinach, flinging the gauntlet into Dr. Luttinger's face with a challenge to socialist competition. "Let's see who can collect more of this desperately needed money," he wrote, "and if the Sporting Editor wants to come in on this, I'll challenge him too."

Unimaginatively, the Doctor took up the gauntlet and named his seconds. Here is where the lowdown starts on the dirt. Heck, I thought, let them fight it out on paper. Me, I'll pull a fast one, I'll do something big.

I'll promote a boxing and wrestling show between a couple of Labor Sports Union clubs, some of which have swell competitors, and let the proceeds go to the Daily. If I could somehow swing the main bout I had in mind, I was certain the thing would pack Madison Square Garden or Webster Hall at least.

It is generally agreed the box would have been a real piece de resistance. During one of Comrade Gold's occasional visits here, I broached the project with all the zeal and optimism that could be squeezed into a lunch hour.

A Plea.

THERE was a glow on my sallow cheeks, lustre in my eyes. "Look, Mike," I said, "Let's you and me put on an exhibition. Three rounds of boxing or fifteen minutes of wrestling. It's a cinch. We can go it

RED SPARK 4, FICHTE 0.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Bob Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor, inaugurated the season of the Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League by kicking off the first ball in the game between Red Spark and Fichte, which last year's champs took, 4 to 0. All the goals were scored in the first half. A column to come tomorrow.

and the customers will get a break. Luttinger will referee. We'll pack 'em in, boy. I can get Nancy Carroll to referee. Any one of a dozen celebs. You used to box and I'll try to make some sort of a showing. It ought to go big."

The poet stroked his chin and ran his hand through the romantic shock of hair. Dubiously he smiled.

I tried to press my point. "Say yes, Michael. With the proper publicity the thing will raise hundreds of dollars. The New York District is lagging behind its quota anyway. What do you say?

He shook the shock.

I stormed and urged and pleaded. I recalled the old days on the New Masses and sunsets we witnessed together in Pennsylvania. The shock shook. Nothing doing. He wouldn't fight and he wouldn't wrestle. I got abject. I got resentful. I burned up.

"Gimme time," the novelist said finally. "A couple of days. I'll let you know."

Tired and happy, I dropped the matter. My fancy roamed. What plans.

The wretch returned to Staten Island, which he inhabits. Two days passed, a week. Money rolled in on him and the Doctor. Look at the bottom of their columns, you'll see the tables. Think I cared? I had a big thing up my sleeve that would wow them all.

The Daily in the meantime was gasping for breath. You could hear the wolf trying the keys at the door. In a little while additional wolves showed and a coyote which had pups on the door mat.

"A Yellow Belly!"

PROVOCATIVE letters arrived at the office. Readers from Detroit and Los Angeles wrote to ask why I hadn't entered the contest. Was I scared of Comrade Gold's reputation or Luttinger's authority? One of them called me a yellow belly.

A yellow belly!

I could contain myself no longer. Last Friday the challenger showed his face at the office. Squarely and with a tone of finality I put the question, "Will you box or wrestle or neither?"

He nemmed and hawed. Oh, how he hemmed. Still, I refused to believe the evidence of my senses.

He said he was no longer young, only a hollow shell of his former self. "I don't mind taking a few on the chin, Eddie, it's the old wind that would never hold up. There's a difference between 21 and 30 odd." For eight years, the Hollow Shell of Staten Island has been 30 odd.

I offered to go easy. I said we could practice up like the professionals and go through the routine.

Duped.

HE refused flatly. Then I realized I had been duped. This man whom I had been befriending and encouraging in his literary gropings had betrayed, deceived, in a word, put one over on me. O tempora, O mores. The guy stalled until he knew I could never catch up with him. Allright. Let him write his own novels from now on.

The last time we sparred, he asserts, something happened to his leg and he developed water on the knee. True. It was an accident and could have happened to anybody. The man is a fraud. He writes of having been an athlete, of swinging 200 pound packing cases at Adams Express and he outweighs me by a matter of 35 pounds. I'm a welter and he'd have difficulty making the light heavy limit. I wash my hands of him and his methods.

And you readers, both of you! Yours is the final judgment. This drive isn't over. We can no longer catch up with him but you still have chance to show what you think of perfidy and sloth. Raise your voices and open your pockets. Spread the word and send the dough. Address them envelopes to Daily Worker, 35 E. 13th St., and mark "Sports Column" in the corner.

My hat is in the ring. Don't step on it, comrades, it's the only one I got.

Post Script.

I'm afraid Mike was right about one thing. The mazuma IS desperately needed.

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(Classified)

SONIA SCHECHTMAN, of Binghamton, N. Y., get in touch with S. Horowitz, of 240 E. 178th St., New York City. Important.

LOST pay envelope with $27 on Friday at Ambassador Hall. Please return to Hyman Kaidor, c/o Dist. Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St. (store).

Marine Workers Hear NRA Scored in Sharp Debate

Axtell for Int'l Seamen's Union Forced to Admit Soviet Seamen's Conditions Are Best in Debate With Hudson

NEW YORK.—The International Seamen's Union, repudiated by the seamen since the strike sell-out in 1921, expects to have a big share in settling the codes under the N.R.A., and Silas B. Axtell, attorney for the I.S.U., expects to take a big part in the N.R.A. manipulations himself, as a pleader for the I.S.U., Axtell told 200 seamen at a debate in the Marine Workers Industrial Union Hall Wednesday night, Oct. 18. Axtell was debating with Roy B. Hudson on the question "The Soviet Union and the N.R.A."

Axtell laid great emphasis on his own part in "freeing the seamen" under the Seamen's Act, passed in 1915, and said he hoped the same legalistic methods would bring American seamen to conditions as "good as those on Soviet ships." Axtell said that "radicals had undermined the seamen's faith in their old leaders and the I.S.U." and that was responsible for bringing the wages down from their war level, the "highest real wage seamen ever got."

That the seamen disagreed with Axtell was obvious from the thunder of applause that greeted Hudson, National Secretary of the M. W. I. U., when he said that the seamen had rejected the I. S. U. because of the treachery and sellout tactics in the 1921 strike and afterward. Hudson read from the I. S. U. Convention minutes, to show the scabby tactics of the I. S. U., which endorsed the British National Union of Seamen for its scabbing on the General Strike in 1926. Hudson also read from a pamphlet the signed statements of Andrew Furuseth, saying he had "cleansed" the union of 35,000 militant workers, and had offered to point these workers out so the shipowners could blacklist them. The shipowners later used this list, but the seamen, 100,000 of them, left the I. S. U. as a result.

Axtell spoke at considerable length on the Soviet Union, saying that although the workers owned the land and industries of Russia, they were the "creatures of the machines" and had no "freedom." In this country, he said, the workers were free, free to quit a job, free to speak, and free to move.

Axtell was visibly taken aback when Hudson read from the hostile N. U. S. (British) "Seaman" a description of the wonderful conditions aboard a Soviet ship, and compared it to the rotten fo'c'sles, food and working conditions on American ships.

Axtell later said that he "hoped to make American seamen's conditions as good as those on the Soviet ship" by continuing his present methods of "fighting" for improvements while guaranteeing the right of the capitalists to exploit labor.

Hudson showed that the N. R. A. was designed to strengthen the power of the capitalists and to bind the workers even more thoroughly in their power. He concluded by urging the seamen not to wait for the I.S.U., Axtell and the government to fix the N. R. A. like a yoke on their necks, but to take action now to win the demands set forward in their code.

He called on the workers to build their rank and file action committees to fight for better conditions and better wages on the ships, organize their own rank and file delegations to go to Washington to fight for a real workers' code for the marine industry.

Chicago-Gary School Will Be Open Soon

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 22.—The Chicago Workers School Executive Committee announces the proposal for the opening of an evening school in the Calumet steel region. The Chicago Workers School will work closely with the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, which is at present leading the strike of the Standard Forging workers in Indiana Harbor.

The Chicago Workers School appeals to all organizations in the Calumet region to help support the establishment of the branch school in the steel region. We call upon you to take this matter up in your organizations, to vote money for the sustaining fund. We appeal to all locals and groups in the Republic Steel, in the Illinois and Wisconsin Steel, in the Inland Steel in Gary, to give support to the school and popularize it among the workers in the mills.

Address all contributions and write for further information to Beatrice Shields, Director, Chicago Workers School, 2822 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., or phone Victory 1001.

Mass Picketing Swells Jewelry Strike Ranks

NEW YORK.—The jewelry strike continued to spread Friday, when mass picketing succeeded in closing down the J. R. Woods shop. The workers of the Crysler shop, one of the largest watch and bracelet shops, joined the walkout and workers in many other shops are coming out on strike.

Garcia, the local union president, reported the results of negotiations with the bosses at the strike meeting on Wednesday and declared that the following points had been conceded: Time and a half for overtime, scales of $1, $1.25 and $1.50 an hour for diamond setters working on a week work basis. The bosses remain stubbornly opposed to the four weeks' trial clause, but the workers are preparing to stay out on strike until the bosses are compelled to yield.

Garcia and the rank and filers addressing the meeting warned the 3,000 striking jewelers to intensify their mass picketing to assure a complete victory.

Unit 4, Section 5, Detroit District, more than tripled its quota in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive. How about the other units?

Munorleans Strike Wins All But One Demand for Crew

Men Get Back Pay and Improvement in Conditions

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 22.—The 24-hour strike of the Munorleans of the Munson S.S. Co. resulted in gains in all but one demand, that of higher wages. The strike, organized by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, won immediate payment of back wages, improvement of living and working conditions, including repairs necessary to make the ship more seaworthy, and the recognition of the ship's committee.

Officials of the International Longshoremen's Association did everything possible to help the company break the strike. They tried to prevent the longshoremen from supporting the strike and when the longshoremen came out anyway, the officials told them that they must return to work because they were breaking the agreement with the Munson Line. Through the use of threats and blacklist, they succeeded in forcing some of the men to return to work after two hours.

During a period of two months the crew had only received $1.50 of the wage due them. In many ports they given vouchers which had not been honored. In Baltimore they were again offered vouchers which they refused. A committee had gone to the U. S. Shipping Commissioner who had promised that they would be paid the next day. When this promise was not fulfilled, the men struck under the leadership of the M.W.I.U., and won their demand.

Maher Blocks Tug Strike; Hands Men Over to NRA Board

Refuses Solidarity Offer of Waterfront Jobless Council

NEW YORK.—The strike of 3,500 tugboat men was prevented Friday at the last minute by joint action of the officials of the Associated Marine Workers and Senator Wagner's local N.R.A. board.

Captain William Maher, general secretary of the union, agreed to "let the board intervene and to accept its decision as final."

Tugboat men are indignant at the action and the Rank and File Opposition is receiving many inquiries as to what action the men should take.

Maher refused to meet representatives of the Waterfront Unemployed Council, who went to the union offices Friday to offer solidarity support to the tugboat men in the strike.

French Bakery Strikers In Fight on Injunction

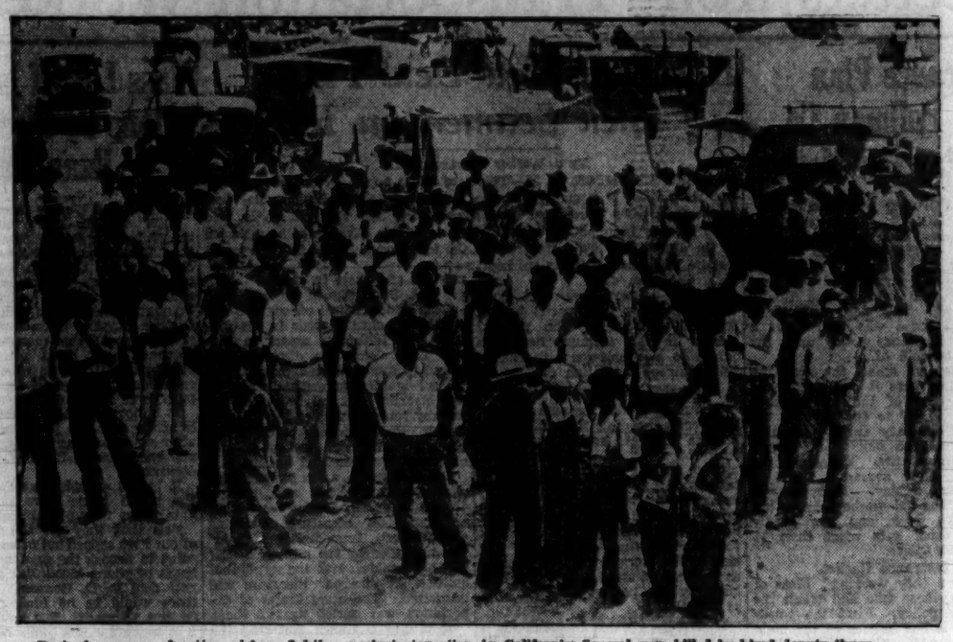
NEW YORK.—Bakers and drivers of the Marseillaise French Baking Company, out on strike for union hours and conditions, are carrying on determined picketing in spite of the fact that the boss has applied for an injunction.

Two pickets were arrested last Friday in front of Charles & Co., at the instigation of the company. That night a mass meeting was held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and the Consumers Committee in support of the strike.

The Bakery Workers Industrial Union, under whose leadership the strike was called, is fighting the injunction, hearing on which will take place on Friday.

Mass., pledges to send $6 yearly for sustaining fund of the "Daily." This is aside from collections for the $4,000 Drive.

Cotton Pickers on the March



Part of a group of cotton pickers fighting against starvation in California. Several were killed by hired deputy thugs.

Strikes of Cotton Pickers Spread in California

By CAROLINE DECKER

THE majority of cotton growers in the San Joaquin Valley, California, are either tenant farmers, or small farmers. In either case they are both forced to borrow from the cotton finance corporations in order to produce their crop each year. The procedure is the same, with the exception that the tenant farmer has to also pay for the rent of the land and does not own even the tools he works with.

The farmer is allowed $20 per acre on his loan. Six per cent interest is immediately deducted from the loan, and 50 per cent of theloan is also immediately deducted to pay the power bill. Then comes deduction for labor, for hoeing, for seed, etc. After all the deductions are made, the balance is divided by the number of months the crop is worked, usually about 5 to 7, and what is left the farmer gets this amount each month for himself and his family to live on.

A typical example of a tenant farmer, after the above procedure, he and the 8 in his family were allotted $25 per month to live on. And if the weeds got too abundant, he'd have to pay for a third hoeing out of his monthly allotment.

The Finance corporation sets the price per bale to the farmer, and then puts it on the market for as much as $10 to $20 more than what the farmer gets. If the farmer finally succeeds in reaping a small surplus out of the crop, he usually never sees it because it is applied to his debts to the finance corporation.

Dozens of farmers in the strike area have expressed their willingness to pay the $1 per 100 lbs. demanded by the strikers, but they cannot do it because the large growers and finance corporations completely control them. The finance corporations which run the cotton gins, have refused to gin the cotton of any farmer who pays more than the present 60 cents per 100 lbs.

The average cotton picker can gather about 200 lbs. per day, while the hundreds of women and children in the fields average between 100 and 150 lbs. per day. It is clear that they are not able to maintain themselves and families on this wage.

Thousands of leaflets have been distributed by the United Farmers League and the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union have called on the small busines men to support the thousands of workers who are the majority of consumers in their stores. It will mean the winning of our demands, it will mean that we will be able to more easily meet the rising cost of prices in the stores in the valley. They have also called on the farmer to support the strike and unite with the workers in a common struggle against the finance corporations and power trusts.

A group of several hundred large farmers held a meeting in Buttonwillow to discuss how to break the strike. Comrade Jack Wright, district organizer of the Union, forced himself into the meeting and addressed the farmers, pointing out to them that the C. and A.W.I.U. would back them in their fight against the corporations and power trusts. The meeting broke up with divided opinions among the farmers. And now the farmers down that way want to talk to a U. F. L. organizer.

Workers United Against Gangs

The farmers' "vigilantes" consist of such people as Slim Sanders, king bootlegger in Tulare County, Guy Lowe, big potato grower, and a number of American Legion large growers, who have taken pool-room cowboys hot for adventure and a little extra cash, into their gangs, arming them and attempting to intimidate the strikers.

However, they bumped into the wrong bunch in this valley. **The whole strike is bound tight by the unity of the American (mostly southern), Negro(Spanish and Mexican workers.** Many sympathetic farmers have donated barren land for the evicted strikers. These camps are being guarded by defense squads. Attempts at intimidation have been futile, the strikers answering every threat with an increased shout thruout the valley, **"Not an ounce of cotton for less than $1 per 100 lbs."**

The growers are now attempting to break the strike by starving the workers back to work, threatening boycott of any business house that donates or even sells to strikers.

And also attempting to bring in the "red scare." The strikers have answered this by saying they must all be reds and proud of it. **The Western Worker is being sold by hundreds.**

There are close to 5,000 members of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union in the valley and more joining every day. Union men call themselves "card" men, wearing their union membership cards in their shirt pockets, in their hatbands.

Union On Guard As U. S. Mediator Enters Tannery Strike

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The U. S. Labor Department sent a Mr. Harmon, labor conciliator to mediate the tannery workers' strike in Fulton County here, this week. The strikers, however, have lost faith in government mediators after their experience with the local board of the N.R.A. and are relying mainly on their own strengthened militant action to win ther demands for recognition of their union and an increase in wages.

Despite the distorted statements issuing from the local press and the effort to divide the workers by raising the red scare, the strike has successfully counteracted all maneuvers and the workers' ranks are unbroken. Over 2,000 of the 2,100 workers in the industry here have joined the Independent Leather Workers Union.

The glove workers, some of whom are organized in the A. F. of L., are showing great sympathy for the strike and for the union. Their President, Praston, has told them that if "you workers want to strike, I resign." Great sympathy is also being shown by the people in the community and many small shopkeepers are donating food to aid the strikers.

Strike Called At Metropolitan Button

NEW YORK.—A strike was declared by the workers at the Metropolitan Button Works at 575 Eighth Ave., the largest shop of its kind in the city, under the guidance of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union. More than 100 rhinestone workers are out and expect to bring out the button workers and tie up the plant. The strike is called to win increases in pay for the workers. The company flies the Blue Eagle and pays $7 to $8 for a 44-hour week to the young workers it employs.

Campaign to Stop Wave of Injunctions Planned by T.U.U.C.

Demonstration When Minor Is to Be Tried on Wednesday

NEW YORK.—A drive to stop the recent wave of injunctions against the trade unions outlawing the workers' right to organize, strike and picket, was announced last week following a meeting of the heads of the militant industrial unions held at the call of the Trade Union Unity Council. More than 100 injunctions have recently been granted employers to smash the increasing strike struggles

The Trade Union Unity Council is calling all workers of the trade unions and mass organizations to participate in a demonstration against injunctions on Wednesday at 9 a.m. at the time when Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor is to be tried for picketing in defiance of an injunction against the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union. The demonstration which is to be held in front of the court house at 120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, should rally thousands of workers whose right to organize in a union of their own choice and to fight for the right to decent working conditions are threatened.

The committee elected to plan the injunction drive will call upon all other groups and committees, such as the Civil Liberties Union and the anti-injunction committee of the Socialist Party to form a united front to expose the judges and lawyers issuing these injunctions and to rally the workers to struggle against the employers' injunction drive aimed to defeat the workers' struggles.

Colo. Court Refuses to Review Appeal of Three Framed Spanish Youths

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 22.—Review of the frame-up case against Candelario Montoya, Roy Vigil, and Jose Saiz, known as the "Brighton Boys," was refused by the state supreme court.

The three Spanish-speaking boys have been sentenced to hang for the murder of George Arnold, rancher, though the evidence at their trial conclusively proved their innocence. The frame-up followed close upon their militant activity in the Colorado beet-strike, in which they were leaders.

The International Labor Defense is holding meetings and conferences of organizations to rally thousands of workers around the demand for their release.

Carpenters at Lord & Taylor's, McCreery's Stores Out on Strike

NEW YORK.—Carpenters at Lord and Taylor's and McCreery's department stores came out on strike last week for a union shop, wage increases and a 40 hour week. The wages of $4 to $5.50 a day are far below the union scale, and the working day is 48 hours in these stores. The strike is being led by Carpenters Local 2090 of the A. F. of L.

Efforts are being made to spread the strike to other department stores. Brotherhood members are urged to report for picket duty at local headquarters, 247 East 84th St.

U. S. RUBBER ON STRIKE

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Workers in the U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Company are striking today for higher wages and shorter hours. The plant employs about 300 workers.

Farm Leader Scores Milk Code As Trap for Small Farmers

Pennsylvania Code Retains All Old Discriminations

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Sharp criticism of the proposed new Milk Code was made public today by Lewis C. Bentzley, President of the United Farmers' Protective Association.

Bentzley, an outstanding leader of the farmers in the Philadelphia Milk shed, where the whole farming population is up in rebellion against the gouging of the Milk Trusts, declared that "the proposed milk code evades all the fundamental issues which concern the farmer at the present moment, the issues of the ruinous "basic surplus" plan, and the issue of consumer price."

Attacking the Committee of the Allied Producers' Association, a group of rich farmers, which is trying to confuse and delay the mass resentment of the farmers, Bentzley declared, **"that while these people are trying to deprive the farmers of their fundamental right to strike, while they are trying to continue all the old discrimination against the small farmers, farms are being foreclosed, and the poor farmers are being driven deeper into poverty."**

The Philadelphia milk farmers are organizing for higher prices for their milk, and for lower prices for the consumers in the cities. A United Front Committee has been formed with workers in Philadelphia.

M. H. Kaminer, of Unit 4, Section 5, C. P., Detroit, collected $24 for the "Daily." Unit 4 doubled its quota.

N. R. A. USING EVERY MEANS TO BREAK SHOE STRIKE

Whalen Works with Shoe Board of Trade in Furious Drive to Send Men Back to Work Under Starvation Conditions; But Strikers Hold Firm

By M. T. GOLDBERG

Twelve thousand shoe makers are engaged in a struggle for the last ten weeks against starvation, and the right to organize. Six thousand are back in the factories working under union conditions. Six thousand are still out in the street.

In the last four years of the crisis, wages have been cut from $50 to $12 for a 60-hour week. The worst form of espionage exists in the factories, particularly in the "Board of Trade" shops. The Board of Trade kept up a special office with spies, and stool pigeons. They also kept names and addresses of workers who were somehow or other connected with a union. In this way the bosses always knew a worker who applied for a job.

Racket and Company Union

In the larger factories the bosses established their own "Union." Those "Union Shops" served many purposes. The officials of the Union Shops were chosen by the bosses. They collected dues every week and the bosses were the trustees. The prices of the workers were handed down by these union officials. Workers were hired and fired by the same officials. Those workers who paid weekly wages in the form of graft to these officials received their share of work, those who refused to pay graft would lose their share of work and job. The I. Miller Shop in L. I. was a classical example of such company "Union" shops.

In 1929 the government was directing the attack against the young union known as the "Independent Shoe Workers Union." This was the first signal for the manufacturers to put chains on the shoe workers. They brought forth the "Boot & Shoe Workers Union" as a substitute for the I. S. W. U. After having destroyed the militant union the manufacturers together with the "Boot and Shoe" officials succeeded in demoralizing and bringing starvation to the New York and Brooklyn shoe workers. The militant shoe workers began to organize into secret shop committees.

Mass Strikes

With new energy and determination the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union entered mass strikes. Small as well as large factories were pulled out. At present 75 shops, embracing 6,000 shoes, slippers, stitchdowns, and repairworkers are working under Union control and Union conditions. Wages have been increased from 20 to 85 per cent. About 6,000 are still out on strike.

N. R. A. Bosses and B. & S. W. U. Unite Against Strikers

The 6,000 strikers are from the vicious open strike-breaking agency known as the Board of Trade shops. The Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union has succeeded in taking down 95 per cent of the B. of T. shops. The bosses applied all kinds of schemes to smash a strike. They used the cry of "Communism" to scare the workers, but they failed miserably. They used wholesale injunctions. Mr. G. Whalen took the place of Charles G. Wood, the notorious strike breaker of 1929, but failed completely. Gangsters, police, frameups, were used on the side of the bosses. They even sent well-paid stool pigeons in the ranks of the strikers, which failed also.

The bosses and Mr. Whalen use the old scab agency, now the skeleton union of the B. & S. W. U., to settle our strike. This is the same union which three weeks ago was driven out by 10,000 Brockton shoe workers. This union has been selling shoe workers for the last thirty-five years, and now it's driven out of every shoe centre.

What To Do

The scheme of the bosses and the B. & S. W. Union is clear to every shoe striker. The bosses are out to starve us. But should we go back under Mr. Whalen and the bosses outfit, we will starve working. We must mobilize all the strikers and demonstrate before the N. R. A. daily. Daily mass picketing around the striking shops. We must clear out the few scabs in the factories. The three B. & S. Union shops must be taken out on strike. The entire labor movement must be aroused.

NRA Slashes Pay in New England Steel, Metal Center

Shop Groups Being Set Up and Literature Distributed by Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union

By A. TOMKIN

Worcester, Mass., is the center of the steel and metal industry in New England. Out of a population of 200,000 it has an industrial working class of 35,000, one-third of whom are women. About 20,000 are employed in the steel and metal industries. There are many other important industries such as textile and shoe, but steel and metal predominate. The United States Steel Corporation controls three of the largest plants in the city, employing about 5,000 workers. A number of other plants employ from 150 to 4,000 workers.

Workers Never Organized

The bulk of the workers in the steel and metal industries of Worcester have never been organized, except a few of the highly skilled workers here and there who belonged to the A. F. of L. Every time a serious attempt was made by the workers to organize, it was mercilessly crushed by the powerful Metal Trades Association, known here amongst the workers as the most notorious open shop outfit in the country. The American Steel and Wire (United States Steel Corporation) has one of those famous Company Unions to which the workers are compelled to belong and which operates under the joint management plan, with the most thorough going espionage system in operation.

Conditions in Shops

Before the N. R. A. came in, many of the workers in the steel mills were able to make from $35 to $40 a week by working long hours—from 70 to 80 hours a week — but when the N. R. A. came in and most of the factories introduced the 8-hour shift and 5-day week, the workers have automatically suffered a wage cut from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. (In the Reed & Prince Machine & Wood Screws Manufacturing Co. the workers have had their wages reduced since 1929 about 70 per cent). In return for this the workers were allowed to have their shop committees selected with the blessings of the Blue Eagle. The workers were told that the shop committees would have a right to represent them, and adjust all complaints and grievances of the workers with the companies.

However, it did not take the workers very long to find out that their shop committees were not able to function in the interests of the workers because the companies succeeded in planting their agents on the committees and others were made helpless and useless in face of the tremendous economic intimidation the companies are able to bring into play.

We finally began building the union around Sept. 30. Not with trumpets or a splash, but by persistently building up groups of the union in some of the shops, and making new contacts in some other shops. It was necessary to carry on agitation within and around the shops for the Steel Metal Workers Industrial Union, distribute and sell the Steel and Metal Worker (about 450 copies, sold and distributed this month), issue special literature to explain to the workers the difference between our union and the A. F. of L., the role of the A. F. of L. leadership, etc.

In some of the shops the workers are still hesitant about joining our union. They are not yet convinced that the S. M. W. I. U. is the only union that they can trust and depend upon for honest, sincere and effective leadership. However, in some other shops our agitation has already borne fruit, and particularly in one shop the workers are beginning to consolidate the organization and have succeeded in building up a group of 40. They have already formulated their demands for higher wages and better conditions. An intensive campaign is now carried on in the shop to get the support of all the workers behind those demands, and it is now a matter of days or weeks when this or perhaps another shop will swing into action, which will also be a signal for the workers in other shops to start similar action.

Shoe Repair Workers Accept Agreement of 1,400 in Boss Ass'n

Get Union Recognition, 44 Hour Week and Wage Scale

NEW YORK.—A meeting of the shoe repair department of the shoe and leather workers industrial union voted Sunday to accept the agreement made with International Shoe Repair and Hat Cleaners Association, Inc., representing 1,400 store owners of the Bronx. There are 1,300 members in the shoe repair department, which has just been organized during the past three months.

The agreement provides that every shop agrees to hire help only through the union; that stores close at 7 p.m., that the workers work 44 hours a week, and that the union wage scale goes into effect, finishers $25, benchmen $30, all-around men $35.

George Martin, general organizer of the department, made the report on the agreement. He also proposed the organization of sections (locals of the union) in each neighborhood of the city to guarantee that the agreement be carried out.

The workers also pledged to demonstrate Monday night at Arcadia Hall, together with the shoe, slipper and stitch-down workers for recognition of the union by the shoe manufacturers. Fred Biedenkapp, general secretary of the union, made a brief report, which was enthusiastically received.

Ritchie Won't Act Against Lynchers

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

disassociation.

"I charge you, Governor Ritchie, with being responsible for the murder of George Armwood, on the basis of Captain Johnson's statement of your actions," Patterson bluntly declared. Johnson was in charge of the state troopers who failed to protect Armwood, and who declared he had warned Ritchie that more protection should be sent for Armwood, which Ritchie refused to do.

"I charge your party, the Democratic Party, with sending battleships to intervene in Cuba, ostensibly to protect American lives, but with refusing to intervene in America for the safety of American lives. The Socialists have demanded your impeachment. While we are not against this, I hold it to be entirely inadequate."

"What do you want to do, lynch me?" Ritchie interrupted.

"I am not a lyncher," Patterson answered. "Your party is a party of lynchers. It has the blood of more than 5,000 Negro men and women who were lynched in America, on its head. You are one of the leaders of the party that lynched them.

"My party is not a lynch party. My party is the leader of the workers and will mobilize the workers to put an end to your institution of lynching.

"You have called out the troops to shoot down workers in the picket line for demanding bread and work, but you have refused to have troops called out to protect a man who was not convicted of any crime, but who was a worker and a Negro."

"Up to the present moment," Ritchie said, "I have always believed that the relations between the whites and the Negroes in the State of Maryland were all that they should be."

"Have you forgotten," Patterson interrupted him, "the lynching of Matthew Williams in Salisbury? Already the lynchers there are saying that no investigation was made which caused any trouble, and neither will there be any after this. Is this in your estimation a relation that is 'all that it should be?'"

"I believe," said Ritchie, "that Negroes and whites throughout the state are living in amity. I am satisfied with this relation."

Patterson: "Will you repeat that?"

Ritchie repeated it.

"Then I will take back to the workers, Negro and white, the message that you are satisfied with jim-crowism, with segregation, with the degradation of Negro and white manhood and womanhood, and with lynching."

"You may take back to them anything you please," said Ritchie.

Workers of Gem Razor Company On Strike

NEW YORK.—The brush workers of the Gem Razor Corporation are out on strike for higher wages. They are demanding pay for legal holidays and the right to form a union to protect their interests.

A squad of police were sent to the shop gates to intimidate the strikers, but they held their ground and conducted a meeting calling on the workers still in the shop to join the strike. The strike is under the leadership of the United Brush Workers Union and is being aided by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

TRADE UNION DIRECTORY...

CLEANERS, DYERS AND PRESSERS UNION
220 Bogart Avenue, New York City
Algonquin 4-4207

FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
4 West 13th Street, New York City
Chelsea 3-8606

FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
813 Broadway, New York City
Gramercy, 5-8866

METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
35 East 19th Street, New York City
Gramercy 7-7843

NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
131 West 28th Street, New York City
Lackawanna 4-4210

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS FOR THE Daily Worker

Los Angeles Section

Comrade MacHarris, touring for the Daily Worker, with the great Soviet Film "Ten Days That Shook The World" and "Bread" will be shown in the following cities on the dates listed below for the benefit of the Daily Worker:

Oct. 22 to 26 inclusive—
Monterey, Santa Cruz and Watsonville
Oct. 27—*Carmel*

Majestic Worker Writes of Gains Made by Strike

Tells How Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union Leadership Helped Better Conditions

By a Worker of the Majestic Metal Shop)

We want all the workers to know how the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union helped us in this shop, win better conditions.

What we like about the S.M.W.I.U. is that we, the workers, lead and control the committee and the Union. We do not believe or trust those who speak against our Union and at the same time say that it is not the Union but they as individuals who helped the Majestic workers get better conditions. Such people show themselves to be against workers control and leadership of the shop committee. That is why they talk against the Union and praise themselves.

The workers know that through their departments in the shop they must bring their grievances to the shop committee. They know that unless we control the shop committee through the departments and shop meetings, the boss will be able to do away with all that we won. That is why we are strong, when backed up by the Union, with its thousands of members in other metal shops.

Just because the M.W.I.U. is a real workers union, it came down to us and helped us strike. It taught us how to elect a settlement committee from among the workers themselves to prevent compromises or settlements in favor of the boss. It taught us how to stick together in real solidarity. It got workers in other shops to support us. That is why we won.

Now we work 40 hours instead of 48 as before. At the same time we increased our wages from $2 to as high as $6 more a week. Before we got straight time for overtime, now we get time and a half. We stopped the boss from splitting our ranks by favoritism and forced him to give equal distribution of work.

Now the young workers are protected. A worker who is transferred from the small wheel to the large wheel in the polishing department must receive the higher wage paid on the larger wheel. The boss cannot use the work of women to cut down the wages of men. Before the strike, the boss fired union members. Now he cannot fire anyone for any reason without the shop committee.

Now there is more freedom in the shop. The workers know that organized into the S.M.W.I.U. we are strong. That is why we will fight anyone who tries to discredit our Union. We are proud that 3 of the 7 metal delegates to the American Congress Against War were from our shop.

In the Sagamore Metal Shop, where the workers were tricked into the American Federation of Labor, the conditions have not been made better.

Not the N. R. A. or the Blue Eagle whcih the boss displayed but the union which showed us how to organize and fight got us our better conditions. We call upon all metal workers to organize into the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

Letters from Transportation Workers

Insurance Plan Is Pullman Co. Pay Cut Method

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill.—Four years ago the Pullman shop here had 19,000 workers. Three years ago 50 per cent got laid off; two years ago they laid off another 50 per cent of those who worked, and finally a year ago they were reduced to 350. All those who signed for a Pullman insurance policy were the last to be laid off.

To keep us quiet, the company told the workers it had a contract for the first of the month, then they put it off to the first of the year. Well, they finally got this big contract to build four aluminum Pullman cars. Years ago the Pullman shop averaged four of these cars a day. Pullman will not hire the old workers back, but divide the work, and now hardly any of them gets more than 15 to 20 hours apiece.

Insurance Racket.

How are they working? Most of them are those who had taken the insurance policy. First the workers form a line outside of the main entrance, while the officials look up their records and those who have most to pay on their insurance policies are singled out. And when pay day comes, they find a check for $1.50. Very seldom does a worker get a check for $3. The rest has been checked off for back insurance.

The Calumet Index, the local paper, carried headlines that the Pullman shop payroll has increased 100 per cent and that there are 750 workers in the shop compared to the 350 that worked there last year.

But it didn't mention a thing about the workers being checked off for back insurance, and that the work is divided among those workers who have back insurance to pay. It didn't mention a thing about the 18,300 that are still walking the streets. It didn't mention a thing about the relief station cutting the relief off entirely of those who got a few days in. It didn't have anything to say about the rest of the workers who have been cut off relief for the least little excuse or no excuse at all. It didn't have a thing to say about how the workers are being speeded up.

It never mentioned a thing about forced labor, about the 25 cents a day which they force those to pay who eat at our local slop kitchen. It didn't mention a thing about the evictions of workers, the foreclosures by Pullman banks. It did not have a thing to say about shutting off their gas, water and electricity.

Against Tammany lynch terror on Negroes—Vote Communist!

Roosevelt New Deal Puts Sick Seamen on Rations

By a Worker Correspondent

FORT STAUNTON, N. M.—This sanitarium is run by the government, and its purpose is supposed to be to nurse back to health tubercular seamen. Roosevelt's "New Deal" has struck here, and very effectively. We have actually been put on rations. Notices to this effect have been posted in the dining hall. To a great extent the food menus in the hospital wards (where the sickest patients are kept) have also been cut.

Medical science says that good wholesome food is essential to the cure of tuberculosis. But medical science in this instance has been forced to give preference to Roosevelt's famous starvation diet.

Treated Like Guinea Pigs

The doctors who are sent up here from coast hospitals are not sent up because they are specialists, but to learn about T. B., the government always keeping on hand some 200 tubercular seamen. These seamen are carefully watched and checked up on in the different stages of the disease, and when they finally "kick the bucket," they are put on the slab in the morgue and cut open so as to enable a student doctor to find out why the patient lived as long as he did.

If a patient wants to leave (even after he has been pronounced well enough to go back to work), he has to pay his own way bahk to the coast. And it is 1,000 miles to the nearest port from here.

The medical officer in charge has been known to carry a gun around with him on inspections, because of the hostile feeling here between the patients and those in charge.

A Stool Pigeon System

This same medical officer also has a gang of stool pigeons in his service who faithfully report to him any little "kick" or dissatisfaction voiced by some "radical" patient. The patient is then immediately put on the blacklist and carefully watched for any further "slips of the tongue." He is then framed-up on some phoney charge and kicked out, or otherwise discriminated against.

Not so long ago, a few patients here were found reading and passing around the "Daily Worker" and other working class literature, including the "Voice." Immediately a "raid" was instituted by the medical officer and his flunkies, with the result that quite a bit of "red" literature was uncovered. The usual threat of deportation was hurled against them.

It is also a known fact that the Marine Hospitals, whose sole purpose is to take care of sick seamen, regardless of nationality, race and creed, are generally the first ones to discriminate against what they call aliens. It has happened more than once that upon discharge from the hospital, the patient has been turned over to the immigration authorities.

Mass Layoff Is Done By Medical Examinations

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Every member of the Voluntary Relief Association of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who changed from the $3 a month class to the $1 a month class as a protest against the extortion policies of the Voluntary Relief fund, must take a doctor's physical examination again, with the result that many are found to have high blood pressure and other physical defects which the so-called doctor or orderly finds for the purpose of laying off the worker.

It is not enough that the railroad company does not pay compensation after we workers acquired a thousand and one different forms of industrial diseases.

It is not enough that the pits in the round house have never seen lime or any form of disinfection.

Now that they got the best part of our lives sapped out of us, they are going to restock the road with a new batch of young blood. But didn't the new deal F. D. Roosevelt say that there would be no further lay-offs on the railroads? You couldn't say that sending a few thousand healthy workers to the doctor, and then have the doctor disqualify them as physically unfit, is a lay-off, could you?

New Jersey Messenger Boys Must Pay to Keep Their Uniforms Clean

By a Worker Correspondent

I read the article by a Western Union Messenger which was in the Aug. 21 issue of the new and interesting "Daily," and he is right in stating that conditions are terrible. He quotes "In union there is strength." You bet!

Does he know of the 1924 messenger strike. At that time messengers in New York City had to pay 40 to 60 cents a week for the cleaning and pressing of their uniforms. When the boys organized and refused to work unless this unfair expense was eliminated, the Western Union did everything in its power to break this strike, but **we won!**

Today, outside of New York City, every boy in the Western Union, all over the country, pays this graft out of his small wages. When the New York boys are sent to New Jersey they are given different lunch hours than we are, and all precautions are taken that we don't get together. Why? Because the great big Western Union Company is afraid that the boys from New York may let the Jersey boys know that in New York City there is no uniform cleaning and pressing charge.

We must get together, organize and demand "No charge for uniform service in New Jersey or elsewhere." What was done by the New York boys in 1924 can be done by us in 1933. Let's go!

The Party in New York and Work Among Jobless

Make Plans to Launch Drive for Unemployment Insurance Bill

By I. AMTER

II.

(e) Since the adoption of the Open Letter, we have begun to apply the general principle of concentration. Although in application to shop and trade union work it still is proceeding too slowly, nevertheless some headway is being made. But in the unemployed work, particularly in New York, this principle does not apply either to the work of the City Council, its leading functionaries or the lower organizations. Their work consists of a system of general, diffused activities that naturally produce no results.

(f) The tendency still persists in the minds and practice of the comrades to engage in demonstrations, instead of working in a concentrated manner. Demonstrations are a stage of development of the movement which, through its mobilised strength, rallies still further forces. When the movement is weak and isolated, to propose demonstrations is to evade the hard, daily work without which a demonstration cannot be successful.

(g) Work among the Negroes is at a low ebb. Harlem is a District concentration section. Nevertheless, although the situation among the masses in Harlem and the other Negro sections of the city is most deplorable, we have not yet won the confidence of the Negro masses, through failure to carry on day to day work.

The unemployment and relief situation in upper and lower Harlem, the condition of the tenement houses, the overcrowding, the hunger of the children, need no description. But if in a tenement house that has long been condemned the stairs are broken down and rat holes are so large that a child can crawl through —and the Party and the Unemployed Council have not made this an issue not only of the occupants of the house, but of all Harlem, then the negligence of the Party is serious. This has not been done, because of our isolation and failure to carry on work in this most important concentration section of the District.

(h) There is a serious lack of leading forces. The Section Committees have not assigned the best forces, and these forces have in many instances been demoralized by a process of hunger, lack of direction, wrong line and practices, etc. It is a sad and sharp commentary on the unemployed work of the Party that out of the hundreds of thousands of workers that the Unemployed Councils have led, there has developed only a small number of leading forces. This is due to the bureaucratic handling by the Party, the lack of faith in the workers themselves, the failure to bring promising workers forward and give them training and help. The unemployed movement should develop the largest number of leading forces—men and women, many of whom have had organizational experience in the unions and other organizations. This is not the case at all in New York and is a most serious danger.

(i) The Trade Union Unity Council and its affiliated unions have done little, or nothing about unemployment. Although a few unions in New York did good work—as, for instance, the Marine Workers' Industrial Union—and some others did spasmodic work, with no direction being given to the comrades assigned, as in the needle trades, at the present time this work is practically at a standstill—no doubt under the influence of the N. I. R. A. and because of shop concentration.

This neglect of the T. U. U. C. had to be fought against for a considerable period because of the attitude of a leading comrade. This attitude does not exist in the T.U.U.C. now, but no work is being done.

Forced Labor Increases

The number of workers doing forced labor on the relief jobs has increased tremendously; nevertheless neither the Unemployed Council nor the T. U. U. C. has considered this question sufficiently, worked out plans for organizing the workers, assigned forces, etc.

(j) Work has been done in the A. F. of L. unions on the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill and other issues raised by the A. F. of L. Committee, but otherwise the campaign has had a purely propaganda character, with no action whatever.

This shows an untenable situation —and discloses the main sources, both politically and organizationally, of the serious weakness of the unemployed work in New York today. (We do not speak of the weakness of the work outside of New York City and a few surrounding towns, for, in the rest of the district, unemployed work does not exist at all.)

This situation is a menace to the entire work of the district.

The attacks being made on the unions of the Trade Union Unity League; the efforts to squelch the efforts of the militant rank and file in the reformist unions; the attempts to smash strikes by forbidding picket lines, through injunctions, compulsory arbitration, etc.; and particularly the increasing efforts to secure strikebreakers, to cut relief and introduce forced labor on a general scale, make it OBLIGATORY that the situation be changed without delay. The discussion in the District on the basis of the extended resolution on unemployed work in July has had no effect whatever, because it did not touch the BASIC QUESTIONS.

(Concluded Tomorrow)

Soviet Transport Workers Sound Call of Solidarity

From a Group of Soviet Marine Correspondents

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—We have received your letter and are always glad to hear you relate about your struggle for the cause of the working class. We have published your letter in our local newspaper and read it before the workers at many meetings. Our workers are very attentive to all demands and needs of the foreign workers and are always ready to help their class brothers in the foreign countries.

August 1st, international day of protest against war, we, harbor workers in Archangel, have shown that we need peace for the construction of socialism, but at the same time we are always ready to defend our achievements with our lives. Now we realize the great tasks for the welfare of the whole working class. We have sworn to defend with our victorious Red Army the cause of peace.

We know very well that the fascists defame the Soviet Union, but in spite of this we are sure that only under the leadership of the Communist Party is it possible to overcome all the difficulties, to eliminate unemployment and to give to the population all that is necessary for its life. Our country becomes more strong every year.

We, water transport workers of northern district, are living in very good conditions. Now it is made possible for us to pass our time free from work in a club and to use the health resorts and rest houses during our leave of absence.

We can already mark great achievements which we have attained during the first year of the second Five Year Plan. It is the opening of the White Sea-Baltic canal which is of great importance to our economy.

All the water transport workers of Archangel participate actively in the public life of our country. In our meetings we discuss socialist construction work in our country and our immediate tasks in connection with it.

Letters from Our Readers

CLAESSENS GETS NERVOUS.

New York.

Comrade Editor:

On October 19, I approached August Claessens, literature agent of the Socialist Party, to get him to order a consignment of the pamphlet, "City College and War," which is an account and analysis of the recent expulsions at City College. Whereas my reception at the Friends of the Soviet Union, the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party literature bureaus had been altogether cordial, Mr. Claessen's attitude was one of extreme irritation and belligerence. Glancing through the pamphlet he asked, "How can you expect me to sell this when I don't even know whether I can endorse its contents?"

"Why not read it?" I suggested.

"One must have time," he replied lamely. "I don't see why we should be interested in this. See the Y. P. S. L."

"Aren't the older Socialists interested in the student struggle against war on the campus?"

"The Socialist Party distributes only such literature as carries our message. Furthermore, were I to distribute this pamphlet, I must first endorse it, and I don't see why I should be called to do so. No. I don't believe I can do anything for you. See the Y. P. S. L."

The above conversation is conclusive evidence, both of the bureaucracy of the Socialist leaders which decides what literature is good for the party members and of the consistent policy of sabotage conducted by the leadership against genuine struggle on all fronts against militarism.

SOL. BECKER,
Expelled C.C.N.Y. Student

A NEW SUBSCRIBER

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Comrade Editor:

Comrades, I have lived here in America 20 years and have not subscribed to a working class press. It has just hit my mind like a volcano.

I want to throw a light to all workers that all the time that we have worked and are still working very little for whose benefit? All for tde capitalists' paws and their crocodile throats. At present they have put their heavy paws on us workers and want to swallow us.

From this day, comrades, I am a subscriber for the working class press "The Daily Worker," and will be one for the rest of my life. I am asking all the mass of workers to become subscribers and stand side by side with the Communists and fight for our rights and keep on fighting till we knock these monsters down, the capitalists. Then the time will come that we will be safe from starvation.

Comradely yours,
—G. C.

By ELLEN KUHL

Apropos of a number of things, I think the Workers' International Relief should have a lot of publicity and help at this time. First of all there's the pressing matter of the Paterson strike, in support of which the W.I.R. is now very busy.

Now, the W.I.R. is an organization which all working class women should take to their hearts and build up with all their strength. What is a strike without strong backing in the way of actual, tangible, relief?

And a beautiful thing about the W. I. R. is that you can help and help a lot without going to meetings, which some comrades find so tiring. Become a member if you can, of course, and participate actively in relief work, but in any event do everything possible now to help, by donating food (and clothing). The strikers and participate actively in relief work, but in any event do everything possible now to help, by donating food, (and clothing). The strikers must eat. Take or send contributions to W. I. R., 870 Broadway.

This is such a vitally important organization; the success of all strike struggles depends so greatly on it, that its strength should be doubled, trebled by all means. I wish I had better words and could say it more emphatically. All women comrades, if you care about hungry kids, build the W. I. R. There are tremendous struggles just ahead.

There is a letter here suggesting a swap-column. Here are parts of it:

Dear Comrade Editor:

Three cheers for the new Daily . . . long may it live! Before the new daily made its appearance, at our home, we bought it only occasionally, and didn't read it any too enthusiastically—but now—we actually fight for it and it's bought every day.

Why not have a swap column? There are comrades who are moving into smaller apartments because of the wonderful "New Deal" Mr. Roosevelt's handing out. Naturally there are items of furniture they must get rid of, etc. Why leave it or sell it for practically nothing? There are comrades badly in need of just the item that is being discarded. Through the column contact could be made. I have some baby clothes; my seven-weeks old daughter is quickly outgrowing them. I'd be glad to give them to some comrade who is pregnant and unable to afford clothes. This could be carried on to include the out-of-town readers . . . For instance—there are comrades in small towns in need of certain booklets and pamphlets, easily mailable . . . What do you think, comrade editor?

We think it would be fine if we were able to handle it. There would probably be a tremendous amount of mail — we'd most likely get snowed under altogether. It was a most generous impulse that prompted your letter. But we think you should give the baby clothes to the W. I. R., and now is a most propitious time. Also, we must add, to any comrades who have similar things to give away, do thou likewise. All superfluous pamphlets would be well turned over to any of the numerous workers' clubs, for use as a circulating library.

Anna G. sends two very nice recipes. The first is a method of preparing summer squash. "Just scrape off the outside, cut in cubes, boil in very little water, add salt and pepper. Drain off water, mash, add one or two eggs, beaten. Do not boil any more; and you will like squash if you never liked it before."

The second is a way of making fish cakes: take out the bones, put through meat-grinder, add a little celery, parsley, one onion cut fine, also salt and pepper, one egg, and crackercrumbs. Shape into round flat cakes and broil.

Comrade O. P. Q. writes, in part: "It wasn't to take you to task, that I wrote, exactly, although my letter does sound so as I re-read it. Anyway you got the idea beautifully. Every time I read your department and the menus given I saw life-sized pictures of little children in the southern textile mill villages who consider corn-meal mush with canned milk a rare treat, of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New Mexico mining families to whom grapefruit and oranges are as mysterious as roc's eggs, and of Portugese and Yankee families here in Privincetown who eat, whether they like it or not, a great deal of fish . . .

Of course we must bring the home into the movement—we need more women, children, and youth to support our men and women on strikes and in their hard work . . . As for Mike, I agree on Admiral Sterling.

IS YOUR NAME ON THIS HONOR ROLL?

Total received Friday ..... $ 342.06
Previously recorded 11,869.71

Total to date $12,211.77

DIST. No. 2
Ewd. Wilton 1.00
M. Wechsler 1.00
C. Zigler, L.I. 1.00
L. Katz 3.00
J. G. 1.00
Dr. Luttinger's column
P. Duncan 5.00
A. Vlasch 1.00
S. Coe 2.00
Kolnick 1.15
S. Kaplan, carpr. 6.00
Shapiro, col. box .25
New without Money 1.15
Alteration 1.00
Painters 5.00
Custom Tailors col. box .35
Lith. A.L.D.I.D. Br. 34 1.00
Col. by M. Yuska 10 names 1.90
Col. by A. Rahit Yerkes .05
Two Anon. .15
Anheim .10
Grubis .25
Wein .25
Kaulinis .35
Bielans .10
Alex .10
Zaldkas .25
Sec. 15, Un. 2 15.00
Council 48 8.00
Sec. 3, Un. 1 2.40
Sec. 3, Un. 17, Pl. 1.50
Sec. 7, Un. 1, 9 1.50
Sec. 7, Un. 1 2.30
Sec. 7, Un. 3 1.30
Sec. 7, Un. 14 3.00
Sec. 7, Un. 9 1.35
Sec. 7, Un. 14 3.00
Sec. 8, Un. 2 2.00
Sec. 8, Un. 6 .35
Sec. 8, Un. 9 .70
Sec. 8, Un. 35 2.15
Sec. 8, Un. 1 6.00
Sec. 6, Un. 10 5.00
Sec. 6, Un. 24 5.00
Sec. 6, Un. 29 1.30
Sec. 2, Un. 4-B .85
Sec. 2, Un. 15 5.15
Sec. 2, Un. 13 3.50
Sec. 2, Un. 11 1.20
Sec. 2, Un. 1-B .50
Sec. 2, Un. 1 1.05
Sec. 2, Un. 14 2.60
Sec. 2, Greek Ct. .70
Beacon Un. 18.25
Sec. 8, Un. 8 1.05
Sec. 1, Un. 2 2.00
Section Lists
Col. by Fisher 1.30
Col. by Iverson .80
Col. by Pollack N. R. .10
Levy .35
Pollack .10
Anon. .10
Arenowitz .15
Volk .10
Garfinkel .10
Col. by Bigins Bogresh .25
4 Anon. .80
Krumbein .10
Stelnberg .10
Browder .10
Leslie .50
Col. by Lerche Mulfinger 5.00
Anon. .35
Haupt .75
Koch 1.00
Pritche .25
Kostzach .25
L. I. .35
Schwartz .25
Schmucker .50
Hertwack .25
Col. by Kreplak Lippman .40
Rainoff .10
Jacob .10
Silver .25
Fuchman .25
Rabinowitz .50
Col. by Blunker Unity Bakery 1.00
List 53593
Landow .45
Alterman .20
Col. by Altman .13
Huschkowitz .25
Duars .25
Tanenbaum .25
List 53605
Kisler .10
Cohen .35
Col. by Glass .50
Epstein .25
Glass .50
Col. by Adams .25
Bass .10
Peizer .50
Anon. .25
Bumiey .25
Col. by Yetta 10 names 1.30
Col. by Ida 11 names 4.00
Col. by Volner 4 names 2.00
Col. by Kalisha 9 names 2.10
Col. by Kapow 10 names 2.20
Total Oct. 20 139.10
Total to date 5954.77 (Corr.)
DIST. No. 3
Falten, Phila. 1.00
Ieor by Millar 10.00
Br. 9, Workmen's Circle 8.00
A. Schlackluber 1.00
Total Oct. 20 17.00
Total to date 841.54
DIST. No. 4
A. Ziemba .10
H. Stephen .50
Total Oct. 20 1.00
Total to date 30.46
DIST. No. 5
Hazelwood Un. 12.00
S.S.St. Un. 1 1.75
Clairton S.S. Wkrs. Cl. 4.75
S.S. Buro 3.45
McKees Rock Un. 9.50
Woodrun Un. 5.50
McKeesport Un. 8.00
So. Slav Wkrs. 1.25
A. Baily 5.00
Total Oct. 20 82.23
Total to date 366.35
DIST. No. 6
C. J. Brown, Amherst .10
C. Dale .10
Col. by Dubin Pompeo .20
Marlowie .10
Col. by Leverth 1.00
C. Leverth 1.00
Maslowsky .25
Dunis .10
Zelezak .05
Cervensy .50
Anon. .05
Weinstein .10
B. Leverth .45
Visoky .50
Col. by Pastucci .25
Sl. Wkrs. Cl. 6 2.00
Un 11-06 3.10
Un. 3-42 1.10
Un. 2-32 .50
Un. 3-46 5.00
Un. 1-17 17.62
Un. 7-1, Toledo 1.65
Un. 7-6, Don. 5.00
Un. 7-6, list 1.80
Un. 7-6 1.70
Pov. T.L.D. 5.00
Ward 4, Pol. Wkrs. Cl. 8.00
Total Oct 20 53.05
Total to date 506.93
DIST. No. 7
Wkng. Women Ct. 20.00
Pol. Cham. of Labor 1.25
Un. 3, Martin Sub. .10
Un. 13, Sec. 3 1.00
Un. 2, Sec. 4 1.25
Un. 3, Sec. 4 .85
Un. 4, Sec. 4 2.15
Un. 7, Sec. 4 .30
Un. 7, Sec. 4 4.00
Un. 4, Sec. 5 1.50
Un. 3, Sec. 8 1.00
Un. 11, Sec. 8 2.25
Un. 12, Sec. 8 .50
Un. 14, Sec. 8 1.35
Un. 15, Sec. 8 3.85
Lists
Col. by Lovak Cerovsky .10
Samol .25
Kinzie .10
Zocek .10
Shrenkel .10
Secek .10
Kovach .10
Col. by Sameeting 10 names .58
Col. by Tony 10 names 1.35
List 37096
Col. by Miller 5 names .87
Col. by Xedes 9 names 1.60
List 13208
10 names 2.65
Col. by Tony Frank .10
Page .25
Lazaroff .50
Louis .25
Bush .25
Nacha .10
Jours .10
Maldansky .10
Wise .50
Kostoff .10
Peters .25
Staroricky .25
Total Oct. 20 41.40
Total to date 850.41
DIST. No. 9
K. Herplik, Pequot 2.00
M. Spcher, Marenisco 1.00
Total Oct. 20 3.00
Total to date 116.47
DIST. No. 14
F. Pearson, Chester .50
S. Haragyal, Carlton Hill 3.00
S. Steiner, Orange 3.00
Women's C'ncil Un. 6 3.15
Col. by Netchin Epstein .25
Schlanger .10
W. Epstein .15
Boastein .15
Total Oct. 20 19.65
Total to date 233.03
DIST. No. 15
Allison Farms, Bethel 1.00
F. Peterson, Stratford 1.00
Total Oct. 20 2.00
Total to date 110.10
DIST. No. 18
Johnson, Madison 2.00
D. C. Joint Mil. 1.00
Jensen, Mil. 1.00
Total Oct. 20 4.00
Total to date 213.84
I.W.O. Schule 1
List 102798
Wasoff .25
Feinberg .25
Daltow .10
Kuner .25
Mahron .15
Col. by Hurwitz Menock .10
Karro .20
9 Anon. .50
List 102768
Skolnick .25
K. Skolnick .25
Staff .10
H. Skolnick .10
Lutzky .25
Tobias .25
Berlson .25
Freed .10
3 Anon. .75
Schule, Rich. Hill 2.25
Schule 1-Br
Col. by Specior 4 names .25
Col. by Blitzer 5 names .45
Col. by Kaplan 6 names .31
Total Oct. 20 9.41
Total to date 874.11
DIST. No. 19
Total Oct. 19 1.00
Total to date 894.84
DIST. No. 5
P. Greszenanska, Girards 1.00
T. O. Armstrong, W. Browns. 3.00
Total Oct. 19 4.00
Total to date 214.63
DIST. No. 6
Sec. 10, Cincin. 2.70
P. Holland 1.00
Grp. D.W. Read-Shadyside 30.00
Total Oct. 19 24.70
Total to date 458.25
DIST. No. 7
Col. by Marson, Ecorre 3.00
Gilgol 3.00
Giorge 3.00
L. G. 1.00
S. S. 1.00
J. N. N. 1.00
T. Athans .50
V. K. .50
G. S. 1.00
Christ S. Tom .50
M. W. .50
V. G. .50
F. Christ .50
J. K. .50
L. Ayas .50
S. S. .25
Greek Wkrs. Cl. 2.10
Greek Wkrs. Cl., Red G'd 2.20
Pro. Ges. Fur. Sub. 30.00
Unit 8, Martin Sub. .85
Unit 9, Martin Sub. 1.94
Unit 10, Martin Sub. .90
Unit 2, Vander. .25
Sec. 2, Unit 12 1.20
Sec. 5, Unit 9 .85
Sec. 5, Unit 4 1.12
Sec. 2, Unit 2 .60
Sec. 2, Unit 14 3.17
Sec. 5, Unit 1 1.00
Sec. 1, Unit 13 7.15
Sec. 5, Unit 2 .75
Unit 8, Martin Sub. 1.00
Unit 3, Vander. 1.00
Col. by Miller Regal 1.00
Troska .10
Milkitick .05
Sundy .05
Konachok .05
Sanzo .10
Boskio .40
Stocky .10
Lagen .10
Col. by Thomas Gubriel .05
Scuola 1.00
Rish .50
Nuolis .25
Christopher .10
Col. by Alli .25
Ladolinski
Toth .10
Kosmon .05
Col. by Dubow .10
Ikachuk
Charniak .50
Kaluta .25
Moshke .15
Likora .10
Maximovich .10
Humlinsky .25
Starwoyt .10
Krawchuk .10
Hardeychik .10
List 29945 .05
10 names .75
Col. by Michel 10 names 1.90
Col. by August 9 names 1.71
Col. by Woration Borby .05
Novsiny .10
Bodner .25
Kunkalnk .15
Coligiun .25
Kuchar .10
Liberts .10
Zitner .10
Anon .10
Col. by Hughes Burney .10
Wilson .50
Zalom .40
Col. by Worabiow Meyer .10
Torts .10
Cytellier .05
Tomy .25
Williams .05
Kovach .05
Giorge .05
L. G. .10
S. S. .15
Col. by Thomas Regan .35
Repello .10
Kasar .25
Stipack .25
Chev. Worker .10
T. Zagec .15
Stuglin .10
Sukes .10
Manes .05
Total Oct. 19 71.98
Total to date 809.01
DIST. No. 8
M. B. Chi. 1.50
S. Goldin 2.00
Total Oct. 19 3.50
1,133.91 Corr.
Total to date
DIST. No. 9
Unit 1 & 2, Sault Ste. Marie 4.40
Mson. Peoples League 8.35
Total Oct. 19 9.65
Total to date 119.47
DIST. No. 10
C. T. Smith, Kans. City 2.00
Dist. 10, Omaha 2.00
J. Ozanich, Cen. 5.50
C. Hollingsworth .25
W. Hoskins .25
P. Stranberg .25
Total Oct. 19 4.15
Total to date 83.25
DIST. No. 11
T. W. Gehrman, Jerome 1.00
Total Oct. 19 1.00
Total to date 34.09
DIST. No. 13
H. Rutland, Ft. Bragg 1.00
J. Ginzburg, L.A. .25
Col. by Saari, Eureka .10
Mattson .05
Col. by K. Ilmoni .25
Wiiola .25
Persala .25
Wirta .25
Antilla .50
Col. by Berg .10
Ristola .50
Sundiman .25
Total Oct. 19 4.10
Total to date 329.43
DIST. No. 15
A. Samborski, Old Lynne 1.00
Total Oct. 19 1.00
Total to date 108.10
I.W.O. Br. 2 17.85
Br. 372 2.20
Br. 60 .45
Br. 124 2.55
Br. 121 4.40
Br. 31 2.00
Br. 37 10.70
Br. 303 1.50
Br. 15 8.60
Br. 9 17.85
Br. 75 2.95
Br. 64 7.15
Br. 60 .70
Br. 79 12.85
Br. 7 17.60
Br. 20 4.00
Br. 49 11.10
Br. 587 3.60
Br. 22 .50
Br. 86 1.30
Br. 48 2.15
Coll. at Affair Max Bedacht 14.70
Br. 142, Lakew'd 7.75
Br. 143, Balt. 5.00
Br. 177, Spring. M.
Br. 66, St. Paul 10.35
Br. 143, Ports. 3.75
N. H.
Br. 42, Det. 3.00
Br. 2009, Torr., Conn. 13.00
Br. 161, Duluth 4.05
Br. 171, Prov., R. I. 5.00
Br. 138, Chic. 10.00
Br. 181, Akron 6.00
Br. 630, L.A., Cal. 4.25
Br. 117, Seattle 3.25
Br. 196, Ohio 5.00
Col. by Zatko Berko .25
Anon .10
List 48858 .25
Schechter .35
Kassman .20
Schieb .20
Zodikaff .10
Rosmond .50
Elanon .50
Siegel .25
Schechter .25
Anon .25
Col. by Task Halpin .35
Abrams .25
Appelbaum .15
Task .50
Grossman .25
Ziedman .50
Hanscom .25
R. R.
Col. by Sandrex Magana .50
Zanon .40
Lopes .05
Rangule .25
Lenor .25
Anonimo .50
Sabart .50
Col. by Sanches .50
Col. by Nasli 10 names 1.00
List 62310 Stone .60
Hochman .60
Diamond .35
Freesman .30
Langer .25
Goldberg .30
Kirsch .60
Silberstein .35
Berkowitz .65
Klein .35
Goldfarb .60
Danziger .25
Col. by Nisman .25
Gelson .25
Col. by Strow Edelman 1.00
Col. by Palance Peterson 1.00
Lindo .50
Buchman .50
Hall .25
Col. by Bois Simon 1.00
Cohn .10
Eisenberg .25
Kornblatt .10
Rothstein .25
Kaufman .50
Edelstein .50
Anon .10
Fishbein .15
Clgin Br., I.L.D. Liberman .50
Chernack .50
Meepors .50
Janoff .50
Reifman .50
Bremman .50
Mary .35
Kleinstein .25
Evas .25
Marahow .50
Bass .25
Roaben .25
Friend .35
List 47964
7 names 27.00
Col. by B. C. 11 names 2.65
Col. by Mordis 10 names 2.75
Col. by Turka 10 names 2.90
Col. by Kessler 3.00
S. Shaback .50
Bergen .50
Biro .35
Rubinstein .50
Anon. .35
Col. by Brodaky 21 names 7.50
Col. by Beckel Cohn .25
Anon. .25
Gordan .15
Col. by Kelberg 5 names 2.75
Col. by R. F. 3 names .75
Col. by Fox Col. by Mansdorf .25
Col. by Shulman 3 names .70
Col. by Nowick .25
Col. by Gross 4.00
Col. by Bellow .50
I. W. O.—
List 109542 10 names 8.50
List 109500 Levine .25
Losnow .25
Blum 1.00
Press .25
Popkin .25
Kornitsky .25
Pakusky .15
List 109641 4 names 1.50
Col. by Bloom 10 names 1.70
Col. by Dausig Ruscoe .50
Krasnoff .50
Cindrom 1.00
Galin .50
Col. by Task 10 names 2.00
Nelson 1.00
Pearlman .50
Wolf .50
Levin .50
Woll .75
Sapperstein .50
Bernstein .25
Eisbruck .25
Samuelson .25
Epstein .25
Rubenstein .50
Col. by Kasper Cohen .25
Kasper .25
Kovitz .25
Shusterman .50
Levine .50
Shusterman .50
Fleischman .25
Meyer .25
Kace .25
Col. by Schwartz L. Schwartz 1.50
Bernstein .50
Gainer .50
Chasan 1.00
Rice 1.00
Lappin 2.00
Strong 3.00
Bascow 1.00
Col. by Kasper 4 names 1.75
Total Oct. 19 288.72
Total to date 994.82

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Contribution from an Osteopath

G. G. K.:—We wish to thank you for your $5 contribution because it shows that you put the interests of the Daily Worker, and hence of the working class, above those of your profession, which we occasionally criticize just as we do our own. Your contribution has given us genuine pleasure.

* * *

Insulin in Diabetes

Philip P.:—We received both your letters, but owing to the large volume of our mail and the relatively small space alloted to us, we are unable to reply as soon as we would like. Diet and Insulin are the only two agents which are of any value in the treatment of diabetes. Arvoline capsules, E. K. Herb Extract, the "new" discovery of Dr. Bertrand (cobalt and nickel) and many other remedies which flood the market, have no curative value. Even Insulin alone is not sufficient in the treatment of sugar disease. A diet, relatively free from sugar and starches must be strictly followed. Don't let people persuade you to "try" something else. There is no "food" sugar which can take the place of saccharin. We know an old quack who used to treat his diabetic patients with oatmeal and used to obtain marvelous results—for about two weeks. The sugar starved victims would gladly eat the oatmeal and gain weight at the beginning of the "treatment," but soon after they'd get worse than before.

As to Crazy Crystal Water, it's not worth even discussing. Anybody who proclaims this beverage as a cure for diabetes is either as crazy as its name or a charlatan.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Dr. Luttinger

Contributions received to the credit of Dr. Luttinger in his Socialist competition with Michael Gold to raise $1,000, in the Daily Worker $40,000 Drive.

Beacon, N. Y., Unit affair	$15.25
H. V. Haranis	2.00
H. Jones	2.00
Marie Allant	2.00
Milton G. Rapaport	.50
May Broth	5.00
Eva Cohen	2.00
Mrs. John Anderson	.10
Anthony Smith	1.00
S. G.	1.00
A. H. Wolfson	2.00
Leo Schwartz	1.00
S. Fox	.50
A. Nadler	.50
Tolchen	1.00
Bradley	1.00
Kraus	.50
S. W.	.50
M. Grossebacher	1.00
J. P. Marva	1.00
A friend of J. P. Marva	1.00
Chris Wamper	1.00
Previous Total	$34.11
Total to date	$93.36

(Concluded Tomorrow)

WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold

An Infamous Want Ad

ONE of the most revolting pieces of commercialism I have ever heard occurred in the city of New York a week or more ago. Several correspondents have written to this column in protest.

It was another of those million silent crimes against the unemployed that are never reported in the capitalist press. They have acres of space for every filthy divorce scandal among the idle rich or worthless hollywoodians. But news of the starvation and humiliation of the great masses is news that evidently is NOT fit to print.

The crime this time was against the white-collar unemployed. On Thursday, Oct. 5, the following advertisement, so typical of our period, appeared in various newspapers, including the New York Times and the World-Telegram:

> GRADUATES of Harvard, Yale or Princeton to learn restaurant business starting as bus boys in famous Times Square restaurant; weekly salary begins at $15; splendid opportunity. Box DM127, uptown.

* * *

Degrees for Bus Boys

THE correspondent who first sent in a copy of this shameful ad wrote underneath: "And to be a waiter I suppose one would have to have at least a Ph.D."

How many ambitious proletarian parents have slaved that their sons and daughters might go through college. Four years of high school, then four years of college. How many young proletarians have longed to go to college. How many have worked and slaved their way through, sleepless, haggard and hungry. And all for a chance to be a bus boy in a restaurant.

It is not because a bus boy's job is shameful; but because a system that prides itself on being civilized and cultured has at last confessed that a college education is worth exactly $15 a week in the open market!

This was the first reaction one had to this infamous ad. But there was worse to come. The tale is only half told. The following account of what happened was reported to this column by one who chooses to sign himself, "Phi Beta Kappa." This stands for three Greek letters, by the way, forming the name of a college society to which only the leading scholars in each graduating class are admitted. The title is the highest honor in scholarship a young college man can win.

* * *

Phi Beta Kappa Looks for a Job

"MY alma mater," he writes, "doesn't happen to be Yale, Harvard or Princeton. I only hold two degrees from the more proletarian City College, but I took a chance and answered the advertisement in writing.

"One day later I was called for an interview at the Paramount Hotel, W. 46th St., New York City. When I arrived there, I discovered approximately 600 men, all college graduates, their ages ranging from 22 to 35, I should say. There was quite a mob scene being staged when I reached the hotel. The crowd was booing and yelling at several cameramen who were snapping the crowd. 'Let's bust the cameras! It's a lousy publicity stunt!'

"The manager, I believe, of the hotel was alarmed by these cries, and stepped forward to make a sob speech. He was deeply sorry for us, he affirmed. He deplored the presence of the cameramen and reporters. He had never invited them to be present at the birth of his new grill, oh, no. It was no publicity stunt; he had really intended to hire five bus boys, but since there were so many applicants, and he himself was a college man with a big heart, he would hire 20 men. Almost in tears with self-pity and self-admiration, the noble manager then picked out the first 20 college graduates and ordered them to report for work on Oct. 1.

"This should have solved everything, but the remaining 580 bachelors of Arts and sciences were still sore. 'Bust up those plates!' they yelled at the photographers. 'Let's bust them and their plates! Publicity stunt.' But the cameramen managed to steal off with the loot. Maybe the pictures will appear somewhere; if I see my face I am going to get satisfaction somehow for the insult.

"Anyway, the reporters came to the rescue. One of them, from the Times, I believe took the platform and asked how many Ph. D.s there were in the crowd. Many hands went up hopefully, and the saps let themselves be interviewed by the oily reporter, giving their names, universities, year of graduation, jobs they had once had, etc., etc. I saw one reporter (female) conferring with the hotel manager and going through the file of confidential letters he had received in answer to the ad. She had probably missed the name of one of the philosophers.

"But the incident never got into the daily press, after all. I guess the city editors or those higher-up realised it was too hot for times like these. It was making a joke of Nira, and all the Washington ballyhoo. You see, all this was quite within the code—the capitalist code. There is no room anymore for the hundreds of thousands of trained men ground out by the educational machine. Culture is finished under capitalism. A college graduate is as oppressed as a bus boy. This is the lesson, I, and many others, learned from this slight episode in a greater war. Believe it or not, the Phi Betta Kappa fog is lifting from my mind, and I am beginning to feel like a revolutionist."

* * *

THE white collar worker and intellectual is still looked upon with suspicion by many elements in the movement. They cannot realise that this enormous group of teachers, scientists, engineers, doctors, clerks, and similar workers are now at bottom ebb, and quite ready to join hands with the working class against the common enemy, if the proper approach is made.

Many of them have been proletarianised. They can be found on every job-hunter line and bread-line. Many of them begin to see that their salvation lies only in mass organization and mass action. It is an important bloc of allies, and ought not be expelled because of prejudice or misunderstanding.

Many of these new allies are not made to feel at home in the movement; often they are treated like stepchildren, they say. I shall print extracts from a few letters on this important theme tomorrow. It seems to me well worth discussion.

Helping the Daily Worker, Through Michael Gold

Contributions received to the credit of Michael Gold in his socialist competition with Dr. Luttinger to raise $1,000 in the Daily Worker $40,000 drive:

From a Jew Without Money	$ 1.00
Charles M. Gerity	1.00
A. Smith	2.00
A Friend (previously received but not listed)	5.00
Previous total	$43.94
Total to date	52.94

* * *

The World *of the* Theatre

By HAROLD EDGAR

Workers Theatre Night

Last Sunday at the City College Auditorium, the newly formed Theatre Club of the Workers' Laboratory Theatre presented a program of short scenes representing the activities of various organizations which are either part of the Workers Theatre Movement or sympathetic to it. A large audience attended.

What was most striking at this event was the fact that among the specifically workers' groups the least professional gave the best prepared and most spirited performances. For example, the collective recitation of the Bronx Workers Drama Group, a truly proletarian manifestation, without professionalism either in its composition or its intention, was perhaps the most finished and best organized number on the program. This recitation in Yiddish, built around the slogan, "No work; no rent," was done with a simple energy, clarity, directness that made it representative within modest limits of sincere revolutionary sentiment, with hardly any hangovers of shabby theatricalism.

The Theatre of Action (hitherto known as the Agit-Prop Theatre) gave excerpts from "World Fair," bits of satirical buffoonery that, technically speaking, seemed to derive from the Chauve-Souris, American vaudeville and "Of Thee I Sing." As a method of getting over political watchwords in colorful, entertaining fashion, these take-offs on fascist bologna and its defense by Academic big-wigs are very useful. But anything in the vaudeville form demands thorough coordination as well as gusto to carry conviction. The lyrics in these pieces Sunday night sounded quite witty, but not all of them could be distinctly heard. The number suffered from insufficient preparation or faulty rehearsal methods; it lacked the precision and sureness of attack that are absolutely indispensable for complete effectiveness in this form. Here a professional touch—though not professional performers— is essential, and if the excerpts given failed in this respect the blame cannot be laid to the actors but to a technically uncertain use of them.

Bob Lewis of the Group Theatre gave the "to be or not to be" soliloquy from Hamlet in terms of a revolutionary agitator haranguing a crowd. This is quite an imaginative effort of theatrical interpretation and should be very suggestive to actors and directors in all branches of the Workers Theatre. Lewis based his attitudes and poses on drawings from the New Masses—some of them representing an agitator in moments of sincere passion, others representing him as caricaturing his class foes—and these poses are alternatedw ith moments in which the speaker makes his own comments. The relation of the partist—he poses and the straight comments—are not altogether unified so that the number remains incomplete as a nartistic whole, and makes the impression, for all its merit and excellent showmanship, of a studio exercise. . . . Lewis, at the request of the audience, added satiric impersonations of the dancers Mary Wigman and Shan-kar. They are entertaining tidbits in a more conventional manner.

The New Dance Group gave two dances. The writer of this column heard some sharp criticisms from the comrades around him in the audience. Of course, the "Workers Dance" was rather ordinary in design—resembling many romantic peasant dances seen at concert recitals—and the "Charity Dance" was not very exciting as a thing in itself, as well as being ideologically unclear, so that at the end the dancer representing the workers seems to be begging for charity instead of demanding her due. Nevertheless, there was a freshness about the people in this group, an unspoiled and unarty sturdiness that are distinctly sympathetic, and one sensed too a desire to work, to learn, to become technically more expert, that gives promise for the future. What this group seems to lack at the moment are dance ideas appropriate to their audience.

The Theatre Collective gave the flop-house scene from Claire and Paul Sifton's "1931—." This was the most ambitious part of the program. The scene is decidedly effective, but it seemed badly prepared Sunday night. It was far too deliberate in tempo, the religionist's speech was much too obviously pointed—it had an almost recitation class quality—and altogether it lacked freedom, flow and unity. This scene was better played at the first Theatre Collective performance last spring, and therefore no one could think of calling the Collective severely to account for its deficient production on this accasion.

Yet, we believe there is something to be learned here. It is simply this: that the more highly organized forms of theatre—long plays, ballets, etc.—to be interesting artistically and so valuable as propaganda, need the most careful, the most highly developed, the most skilled preparation possible. The wholly untrained workers from the Bronx did admirably with their recitation, the Theatre of Action managed, despite handicaps, to put over their humorous turns, but the Theatre Collective, with better actors, could not do justice to their material since they had not rehearsed enough under the proper auspices. The Theatre Collective would do well to consider, in making their seasonal plans, that one production thoroughly prepared is worth three hasty productions which satisfy no one and belie the material they employ. In the doing of full length plays such as the Theatre Collective announced, a strictly professional competence and a better than Broadway technique must be insisted upon. Only in this way can such a theatre be of real service to the revolutionary movement.

A Classic of Soviet Theatre: Ivanov's 'Armored Train 14-69'

By E. STEPHEN KARNOT

ARMOURED TRAIN 14-69, a play in 8 scenes, by Vsevolod Ivanov. International Publishers. 25 cents.

* * *

It's a curious play, this Armoured Train 14-69, by Vsevolod Ivanov. It's curious because, by all the accepted axioms of dramaturgy, it ought to be a bad play—but it isn't a bad play. In fact, it's a good play—by all the accepted axioms of the theatre! As a script, its flimsy, schematic, the joints of the dramatic mechanism painfully visible through the poorly clothed character studies. As a show, theatrically speaking, it's a "wow." It's a director's holiday. Here are uprisings, conspirators, civil war, heroic sacrifices—the play is jammed full of what could be rip-snortin' melodrama. But it isn't. It is a drama that rings true, simply and powerfully.

The very gauntness of its form brings to the reader something of the atmosphere of those lean, tense days of the Civil War in Soviet Siberia, when emotions were stretched tight over the hardboned framework of a single all-powerful idea—to wrest the land and factories from the death-grip of the "whites," and to drive out the interventionist foreign forces.

This is the theme and substance of the play, and it is this theme and substance that makes the play a Soviet classic, despite its formal shortcomings. In the course of eight short scenes, we go through a typical phase of the civil war period, receiving vivid snapshot impressions of a series of characters whose relationships symbolise the essence of the class forces in conflict during that bitter period succeeding the October Revolution.

For instance, in the very first scene, we find the "White" officer, Nizelasov, typical in his futility, indecision and utter hopelessness. He, the commander of Armoured Train 14-69, goes into the taiga to fight the Reds with a mock bravery born of cynicism, desperation and despair. The people around him follow true to form. There is the blockheaded loyalty of Obab, the lieutenant, and the uncomprehending panic of the doomed bourgeoisie—as Nizelasov, in a moment of cynical clarity bitterly exclaims, "The cheap little canary in the cheap little cage shall be the emblem of peace I shall struggle to defend."

At the opposite pole we have Vershinin, the peasant leader. Slow moving, illiterate, cautious, but deeply wise, possessed of boundless passion and a love for his soil. Vershinin is reluctant to join the rising of the workers to meet the invaders—until he learns that his village and farm and children have been destroyed by the interventionist armies. Then Vershinin, peasant and leader of peasants, rises in mighty wrath, the wrath which spells the final doom of the "Whites," Nizelasov, the Armoured Train and all the other symbols of the counter-revolutionary forces. For the peasants under Vershinin waylay the Armoured Train (Sing Wu, a Chinese peasant, in a simple, unheroic gesture stretches himself across the tracks, stopping it with his life), capture it, and bring it to the aid of the factory workers who are besieging the fortress of the city. Their combined forces forecast success at the closing curtain, the play ending on a note of mingled joy and sorrow (sorrow for the death of the Communist leader, Peklevanov).

This, most obviously, is not a play to be read, but to be played. Textually, the characters have little substance—they cannot stand alone. Vershinin is meaningless without the juxtaposition of Nizelasov (although they are not brought together until the death of the latter), Sing Wu is but an outline, and Peklevanov (the commissar) simply serves to bring Vershinin into sharper relief. There is not a single speech of which one could say, "Here is fine literature." The translation is adequate, although in our opinion, far from realizing the aim of the translator as expressed in a prefatory note: "striving throughout to arouse the same emotion (as in the Russian) . . ." Not having read the original, we can only wonder if Ivanov's Russian is as clumsy and stiff-jointed as Gibson-Cowan's English. The play, for production in America, would most certainly have to be rephrased.

Despite the fact that it is not a play to be read, or perhaps because of it—it is most certainly a play to be performed. Here is good theatre—here actor and director may build, on a scaffolding as true as steel, all the unwritten nuances that make the play the Soviet classic that it is. Students of Soviet literature may be interested to note that "Armoured Train 14-69," by the very nature of the contradictions discussed, by its typically schematic structure and non-psychological characterization represents a period in Soviet literature that has practically reached its end. "The Armoured Train 14-69," produced several years ago by the Moscow Art Theatre, is probably the best specimen of that great flood of "chronicle" plays of the Revolution which came and went every year up to the last year of the first Five-Year Plan: "Mstislav the Brave," "Komandarm 2," "The First Cavalry Army," "The Last Decisive"—of these and many others, "Armoured Train 14-69" is among the best, and one of the few that will endure the test of time.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Male Quartet
7:00 P.M.—Male Quartet
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Dramatic Sketch
8:30—Floyd Gibbons; Young Orch.
9:00—Gypsies Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor
9:30—Ship of Joy, With Captain Hugh Barrett Dobbs
10:00—Eastman Orch.; Lullaby Lady; Gene Arnold, Narrater
10:30—Jules Lande, Violin; Morton Bowe, Tenor
11:00—Scotti Orch.
11:15—Jesters Trio
11:30—Whiteman Orch.
12:30—Dance Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Meroff Orch.

* * *

WOR—710 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—News—Gabriel Heatter
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
7:45—Harry Hershfield—Talk
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Sketch
8:15—Billy Jones and Ernie Hare, Songs
8:30—Morros Musicale
9:00—Variety Musicale
9:30—Dennis and Reis, Songs
9:45—The Witch's Tale
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; Edna Zahn, Soprano
11:00—Weather Report
11:02—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Robbins Orch.
12:00—Holst Orch.

* * *

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Baby Rose Marie
7:30—Potash and Perlmutter—Sketch
7:45—To Be Announced
8:00—String Symphony, Direction Frank Black
8:30—Trio Romantique
8:45—Red Davis—Sketch
9:00—Minstrel Show
9:30—Pasternack Orch.; Oliver Smith, Tenor
10:00—Dance Orch.; Mary McCoy, Soprano; Betty Barthell, Songs; Sports—Grantland Rice
10:30—Henri Deering, Piano
10:45—Planned Recovery — Secretary of State Cordell Hull
11:00—Leaders Trio
11:15—Poet Prince
11:30—Hahn Orch.
12:00—Nestor Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Trini Orch.

* * *

WABC—860 Kc

7:00 P.M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Travelers Ensemble
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Vivian Ruth, Songs
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—Bing Crosby, Songs; Hayton Orch.
9:00—Agnes Moorehead, Comedienne; Shilkret Orch.
9:15—Fusion Campaign Talks—F. H. La Guardia, Major Gen. J. G. Harbord
9:30—Gertrude Niesen, Songs; Lulu McConnell, Comedienne; Jones Orch.
10:00—King Orch.
10:30—Now Is the Time to Buy—Charles Chaplin
10:45—Evan Evans, Baritone; Concert Orch.
11:15—News Bulletin
11:30—Gray Orch.
12:00—Belasco Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Rapp Orch.
1:00—Hopkins Orch.

John Reed Club Art School Begins Its Third Year Today

NEW YORK. — When the John Reed Club School of Art starts its third year today, the teaching staff will include a number of important additions.

Begun two years ago as a school for the development of revolutionary artists, it then had only a few courses in painting and composition. However, the results obtained in these classes were of sufficient importance to attract the attention of many artists of national prominence. Some of these wanted to help the progress of the school by giving their service in teaching classes in their own fields. As a result, the John Reed Club School now has a complete program, with new classes in fresco painting, sculpture, lithography, poster, political cartooning, besides the courses given last season. Special classes for children will also be held at the school's new studios at 430 Sixth Avenue.

The fresco courses appear to be attracting most attention. In addition to the evening classes under Alfredo Crimi, who studied fresco and Pompeian encaustic in Rome, there will also be week-end classes taught by Hideo Noda, who worked with Diego Rivera at Detroit and Rockefeller Center. These fresco classes, which are for advanced students, will have the further supervision of Reginald Marsh.

Because of the larger number of students this year, the painting classes are run on a continuous plan similar to the fresco work. The painting instructors include Nicolai Cikovsky, 1932 winner of the Frank A. Logan prize at the Chicago Art Institute. His paintings are shown there as well as in St. Louis and Pennsylvania Museums. Other classes in painting will be taugh by Raphael Soyer, whose work is represented in the Whitney and Metropolitan Museums.

Among the other new instructors are Arthur Lee, internationally known sculptor, Robert Minor, whose work as a revolutionary artist needs no introduction to readers of the Daily Worker, and Anton Refregier, whose cartoon pamphlet on the Mooney case has been an effective weapon in this part of the class war.

To unite the diversified work of the school, the students in all classes will attend a series of nine illustrated lectures on "A Marxian History of Art." These will be given by Louis Lozowick, artist and critic, and will be the first lectures on this important subject given in this country.

Since the aim of the school is to produce revolutionary art as well as revolutionary artists, the classes are conducted as workshops to get results, rather than as a school for the development of talent to be used elsewhere. Because of this method of teaching, the results last year showed strong work that expressed effectively the students' ideas. The work this season, covering a wider field, should be even more successful.

Japanese Writer to Speak at Symposium for 'Anvil' Magazine

NEW YORK.—Sachio Oka, poet and short story writer, will speak on "Japanese Revolutionary Literature and the Murder of Kobayashi" at the Bronx Hungarian Workers' Club, 642 Southern Blvd., near Prospect Ave., Wednesday evening, Oct. 25. The lecture will be held under the auspices of "The Anvil," the new magazine of revolutionary short stories.

Oka, who studied at the University of Tokio and was active in the Communist student movement, will give first-hand accounts of the Fascist terror against Japanese proletarian writers. His friend, Kobayashi, author of "The Cannery Boat" and other novels, was reported to have died of "heart failure" at Tokio police headquarters one hour after his arrest, in the early part of this year. Oka himself has contributed to numerous American magazines.

Leonard Spier, associate editor of "The Anvil" and author of "When the Sirens Blow," will act as chairman.

THE NEW FILM

"The Wandering Jew" Opens at the Cameo Theatre

Samuel Untermeyer was scheduled to speak at the world premiere but didn't, because, as someone announced angrily, "too many people walked out of the theatre!" The fact is, half of the invited audience walked out during the showing of the film itself!

There may be worse films made somewhere in this big world, but you'll have to show me!

In a way, "The Wandering Jew," has everything in it. That is, everything that one trying to avoid being bored to tears should keep away from. A little religion, a little Zionism, a heap of ham acting, a lot of confusion, plenty of absent continuity and a wandering, bewhiskered old patriarch who steps into the world of the living from a terribly executed canvas by "Herr Professor Levi" (Ben-Ami) and promises the persecuted Jews of Germany and elsewhere that they have nothing to worry about inasmuch as Jehovah long ago promised them "Eternity! Eternity!"

Whether you're a Gentile, a Jew, a Negro or anyone in search of two hours' entertainment some evening this week, I advise you not to "wander" into the Cameo where you'll be bored to death.

—S. B.

MUSIC

"Faust" And "Tosca" Will Be Presented By Chicago Opera

The Chicago Opera Company, at the Hippodrome, will present nine operas this week. The schedule follows: "Faust" tonight, with Garrotto, Hasseler, Power and Guidi; "Tosca," Tuesday and Friday; "Mme. Butterfly," Wednesday and Saturday matinee; "La Boheme," Thursday; "Carmen," Saturday evening; "Die Walkure," Sunday matinee, and "La Boheme" on Sunday night.

FLASHES *and* CLOSE-UPS

By LENS

To Epes W. Sargent,
"Exploitation" Editor
of Variety:

I do hope you won't mind my calling you a scoundrel and a cheap sort of liar for the item that appeared on your page last week, which stated that the leaflet put out jointly by the Workers Film and Photo League and the Anti-Imperialist League was just a high-pressure publicity stunt concocted by your pal, Joe Lee, to line 'em up at the box office of the Rialto Theatre at a buck ten. Or maybe you will mind, Epes, in which case all I can do is to advise you to stick to your line of advising theatre owners on their lobby decorating problems and the mechanics of "barking"; without ever attempting to liven up your stuff with slanderous allegations against working-class organizations.

P. S.—Please relay this note to that great advertising brain and provocateur, Joe Lee. Thank you.

* * *

To Otto Soglow:

For years now we've all been laughing at your side-splitting satirical drawings in the New Masses and elsewhere. And I know you're liked a hell of a lot by everybody.

But I saw the animated cartoon you made on the N.R.A. for R.K.O. and I swear I got no fun out of seeing a job like that done by you. On the contrary.

Do you really think that the "New Deal" is lifting the masses out of their hell of misery and hunger? I won't say another word about this to anyone until we hear from you. Or did you use a double for this awful job?

* * *

Lewis Milestone, American movie director, best known for his "All Quiet on the Western Front," is touring the Soviet Union and in a recent interview stressed the fact that Soviet films are above comparison with American productions in points of "virility" and "aliveness." Apropos of the so-called "human angle," which the Soviet movie is so often reproached for neglecting, he said: "I quite understand the Soviet attitude. There's so much in the way of education to be given the public here that there isn't time for trimmings. All our American producers are interested in developing is the box-office receipts. Milestone is returning to Hollywood to direct "Red Square," from Ilya Ehrenbourg's unpublished novel, "Life and Death of Nikolai Kurbov." Laurence Stallings is preparing the scenario.

* * *

Pabst, director of "Kameradschaft," is in New York . . . Chaplin's next film will be released in March . . . Hollywood complains of an undersupply (sic!) of second assistant directors . . . A second assistant director is a guy who says "yes" when the supervisor says "yes" to the director who says "yes" to the first assistant who says "yes," etc. . . . Talk about the struggle for immediate demands . . . Jean Harlow demands an immediate increase to $2,500 a week instead of the $1,250 she now receives from MGM . . . And she'll get it! . . . ("Browning will win," as Eddie Newhouse would put it!) . . . Take Sylvia Sidney, for instance . . . She said $4,000 per week instead of $2,000, and got it! . . . ("And, of course, Browning won," as said E. N.) . . . Gregory La Cava is back with RKO and here's hoping he gets a chance to look at his own finished films . . . Mae West will curve her way into $200,000 for her next appearance . . . 150 films will be cached near the South Pole by Byrd and his expedition for use by future Antarctic expeditions . . . Hope to live to see the day when at least 99 per cent of the mess of Hollywood products is hidden away in some such place where anybody but innocent folks will ever have a chance to see them . . . Movie theatre grosses fall 7 per cent . . . The Harry Alan Potamkin Film School now has 40 students . . . Irving Lerner requests more workers' comments on his reviews . . . Come on, give it to him! . . . Harpo Marx wants no pay from the Soviet Union for his appearances there . . . Wants to experiment to see the effect of his pantomime on a foreign audience. . . .

* * *

Al Rosen says he will produce "Hitler: Mad Dog of Europe" despite the attempts of Fred Beetson, Hays representative, to stop him. . . . Bravo, Rosen! . . . Here's hoping you don't weaken! . . . The Film and Photo League will be located at 118 Lexington Ave. beginning next week. . .

Stage and Screen

"Her Master's Voice" Opens Tonight At The Plymouth; Woods Play Here Tuesday

This is going to be a busy week on Broadway. No less than nine productions—eight new plays and one revival—are scheduled to have their premiere. Two producers who have been inactive for some time, A. H. Woods and William Harris, Jr., will be represented in this week's schedule. Here is the list:

"Her Master's Voice," Clare Kummer's new comedy, will open on Friday evening at the Plymouth Theatre with Roland Young and Laura Hope Crews in the leading roles.

Harry Delf's comedy, "The Family Upstairs," will be revived this evening at the Biltmore Theatre with Frank Conlan, Helen Carew, Florence Ross and Leonard Doyle in the cast.

"Move On, Sister," a comedy by Daniel N. Rubin, will be presented by A. H. Woods at the Playhouse on Tuesday night with Fay Bainter as the star. Others in the cast include Ernest Glendinning, Moffat Johnston, Frank Shannon and Harry Davenport.

"Spring In Autumn," a comedy by Martinez Sierra, author of "The Cradle Song," is announced by Arthur J. Beckhard for Tuesday at the Henry Miller Theatre, Blanche Yurka is starred. Other players include Richard Hale, Esther Dale, Hugh Rennie and Mildred Natwick.

"Three And One," a French comedy by Denys Amiel, adapted by Lewis Galantiere and John Houseman, will be presented by William Harris, Jr. at the Longacre Theatre on Wednesday night. The cast includes Lillian Bond, Brian Donlevy, Ruth Shepley and Paul McGrath.

George F. Hummel's new play "The World Waits," a melodrama of the Antarctic, will have its premier at the Little Theatre on Wednesday night. It's all-male cast include Blaine Cordner, Reed Brown Jr. Donald Gallaher and Millard Mitchell.

"The Divine Drudge," dramatized by John Golden and Vicki Baum from the novel by Miss Baum, will open on Thursday night at the Royale Theatre. The cast include Mady Christians, Walter Abel, Tamara Geva and Minor Watson.

"Give Us This Day," by Howard Koch, will open on Friday night at the Booth Theatre with Linda Watkins and Paul Guilfoyle in the principal roles. Others in the cast include Eleanor Phelps, Eva Condon and Ralph Theodore.

"Eight Bells," a melodrama of the sea by Percy G. Mandley, will have its premiere on Saturday night at the Hudson Theatre with Colin Clive heading the cast. Other players are Siegfried Rumann, Rose Hobart, John Buckler and Philip Tonge.

MINOR FOR MAYOR

WHAT'S ON

BEN GOLD at open air rally, Hopkinson and Pitkin Ave, Brooklyn. Auspices Brownsville Youth Center, 108 Thatford Ave., Brooklyn.

* * *

LECTURE "Meaning of Imperialism," 8 E. 20th St., 8:30 p.m. Auspices, Anti-Imperialist League, Downtown Br. Speaker Bill Dunne.

* * *

MEMBERSHIP MEETING of J. Law Engdahl Workers Club, 3002 Bull Avenue. Lecture by A. Stanek after meeting on History of Socialism.

You need the revolutionary movement. The revolutionary movement needs the Daily Worker. The "Daily" needs funds to continue. Help the "Daily" with your immediate contribution.

AMUSEMENTS

Last 3 Days

The Daily Worker says: "One of the most remarkable films that has come out of Europe in many moons. . . . By all means see it."

"THE RED HEAD" "POIL DE CAROTTE"
A STORY OF ADOLESCENCE (ENGLISH TITLES)
Added Attraction: LATEST SOVIET NEWSREEL
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET & UNION SQUARE | 15c | Sat., Sun. and Hol. 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. only.

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEATRE 52nd St., West of Broadway. Evenings 8:40. Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:40.

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
THE SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS
Adapted in rhyme by ARTHUR GUITERMAN and LAWRENCE LANGNER
Music by EDMOND W. RICKETT
EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 40th Street. Evenings 8:30 Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

JOE COOK in HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
Winter Garden B'way & 50th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

TEN MINUTE ALIBI
A New Melodrama
"Is herewith recommended in the highest terms."—Sun.
THEL. BARRYMORE THEA., W. 47th St. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. Sat., 2:40. CHI. 4-3330

JACOB BEN AMI in "The Wandering Jew"
RKO CAMEO 42nd St. & B'way | 25c Mon. to Fri. 1 p.m.

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'AGGIE APPLEBY Maker of Men'
with Chas. Farrell and Wynne Gibson
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35c to 1 p.m.—55c to 6 (Ex. Sat. & Sun.)
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MARLENE DIETRICH & BRIAN AHERN
in "SONGS OF SONGS"
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The Daily Worker fights Fascism! Fight for the "Daily" with your dollars. Rush all funds to save the "Daily."

JIM MARTIN — "Can't Trust These Youngsters . . . ." — by QUIRT

HELLO CHIEF! I'D LIKE TO SEE MY BOY!
HELLO HANK! GOSH BUT YOU ARE A STRANGER JIM WILL BE GLAD TO SEE YOU!
I THINK YOU OUGHT TO KNOW JIM HAS MIXED IN WITH SOME REDS!
YES, I KNOW— THAT'S WHY I'M HERE - CAN'T TRUST THESE YOUNGSTERS THESE DAYS
I TELL YOU HANK, JIM WOULD NOT BE HERE IF HE HAD FOLLOWED MY ADVICE - NOW HES IN PRETTY SERIOUS TROUBLE!
TAKE MR MARTIN TO SEE HIS SON
YES SIR!
JIM IS IN FOR A LECTURE

Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A.
"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"
FOUNDED 1924
Published daily, except Sunday, by the Comprodaily Publishing Co., Inc., 50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7955.
Cable Address: "Daiwork," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau: Room 954, National Press Building, 14th and G. St., Washington, D.C.
Subscription Rates:
By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, $6.00; 6 months, $3.50; 3 months, $2.00; 1 month, 75 cents.
Foreign and Canada: 1 year, $9.00; 6 months, $5.00; 3 months, $3.00.
By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1933

Fascist Murder

DURING the past two months, the fascist trends of the Roosevelt regime through the N. R. A. have expressed themselves in murderous attacks on strikers. With President Roosevelt's and General Johnson's avowed policy of cracking-down on strikes, and supporting armed terror to drive strikers back to work, the fascist drives against workers fighting for union recognition and better working and living conditions will increase.

* * * *

WE GIVE here a brief record of the N.R.A. massacres and terror:

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1.—Two strikers shot to death when they sought to prevent scabs from entering the Cambria Hosiery plant, flaunting the Blue Eagle.

Ambridge, Pa., Oct. 6.—An organized steel trust army of hundreds, carrying every type of small arms, including sub-machine guns and tear-gas guns, for 45 minutes shot at picket lines, leaving two known dead and 40 wounded. Strikers say as high as seven were killed.

Tulare, Calif., Oct. 9.—Fascist gangs killed four strikers and wounded 30 in San Joaquin Valley, where 18,000 cotton pickers struck for higher pay.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 20.—Police shot into the ranks of striking silk pickets and dangerously wounded two; another is in the hospital and scores were clubbed.

Fayette County, Pa., Coal Fields.—Dozens of strikers, their wives and children shot by Frick Coke Co. (U. S. Steel subsidiary) thugs. One striker killed. Homes and cars dynamited. Armed attacks on strikers continue to this day.

Clairton, Pa.—Gas attacks and beating of mine and steel pickets at the Carnegie Steel Co. plant (U. S. Steel subsidiary).

Weirton, West Va., Clarksburg, West Va., and Steubenville, Ohio.—Repeated gas attacks and clubbings of strikers in the strike of 15,000 steel workers for union recognition.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 20.—One miner killed by U. M. W. A. henchmen. Three companies of state militia organized against strikers. Peabody Coal Co. gunmen in repeated murderous attacks on Progressive Miners' members.

Gallup, New Mexico.—Martial law declared against strikers and strike leaders court-martialed and sent to the penitentiary. Hundreds of arrests and assaults on strikers.

Helper, Utah.—U. S. Army provides coal gunmen with machine guns and arms. Repeated assaults on strikers and arrest of leaders.

Indiana Coal Fields.—Martial law, arrest of strikers, beatings and shooting.

* * *

IN hundreds of other strikes, workers have been shot, gassed or beaten.

The actual attacks tell but a small part of the story, as the steel trust and coal companies are rapidly organizing their fascist armies for further attacks. The Daily Worker has published the fact that the steel corporations are literally building up arsenals, placing orders with the Winchester Arms Co., to shoot down strikers.

Roosevelt declared that the N. R. A. "has teeth in it." Here are the teeth.

Two Farm Programs

THERE is a remarkable contrast between the demands of the self-appointed leaders of the farm strike, Milo Reno, etc., and the program proclaimed by the Farmers National Committee of Action, which will hold a Second National Conference at Chicago on November 15-18.

In the light of the present crisis, what is it that the farmers need most?

They need immediate cancellation of all their mortgage debts.

They need, not a program of crop destruction, but a program that will permit them to sell their products without having to pay heavy tribute to the Wall Street middlemen, the speculators, the trusts, etc.

Higher prices for the farmers.

Lower prices for the workers in the cities.

And drastic reductions in the huge profits of the monopoly middlemen! That will help to alleviate the burdens of the farmers.

This is the program of the National Farmers Committees.

In the light of these obvious elementary needs of the farmers, the proposals of the present Holiday leaders are obviously calculated to steer the revolting farmers away from uniting with the city workers; they are calculated to tie the farmers to the Roosevelt program.

They deliberately do not demand cancellation of debts.

They deliberately refrain from attacking the Roosevelt program of separating the city workers from the farmers.

On the contrary, they support this program indirectly by demanding higher farm prices **while maintaining complete indifference to the prices the city workers must pay.** This silence aligns them on the side of the monopolies, whose profits they leave untouched.

It is not by such demands that leave the essentials of the Roosevelt program untouched that the farmers will be able to solve their problems.

Within the last few weeks organized groups of farmers led by the United Farm League have stopped at least four attempts to foreclose and evict farmers.

It is the mass, militant action of the farmers themselves that alone will put an end to the foreclosures of bankers and mortgage holders!

The present farm leaders try very subtly to keep the farmers off the picket lines and from any mass actions. They do not call for any mass organized resistance to foreclosures.

* * *

THE call for a national farm strike by the leaders of the National Farm Holiday Association doesn't mean that they really believe in the strike or that they really want to fight the Roosevelt-Wall Street program.

It is an entirely different game that they are playing. They are leading a strike at the present moment because they are no longer able to hold back the enormous tides of rebellion that are rising with tremendous force throughout the farm states of the country. It is to hold the reins until they can stop the team that they place themselves at the head of the farm strike.

Hundreds of thousands of small farmers have had enough of Roosevelt's Wall Street program.

Roosevelt's boasted mortgage re-finance program has not been of the slightest assistance to the small farmers. It has merely reduced their huge debts by a hair, while it has had the effect of the guaranteeing the profits and loans of the mortgage holders and banks. But it is not of the slightest interest to tell a penniless farmer that he must pay $700 instead of $900 mortgage interest.

Roosevelt's acreage reducing program has driven hundreds of thousands of agricultural workers off the land. It has not helped the small farmers. It has merely resulted in the granting of huge government subsidies to rich farmers, wheat speculators, corporation farms.

What is the essential feature of the whole Roosevelt program? It is that there is a "surplus" of farm goods which must be reduced in order to raise the food prices in the cities. In this way Roosevelt hopes not only to protect the mortgage holders who rest on the backs of the farmers, but, just as important, **he hopes to drive an iron wedge between the city workers and the starving farmers, setting them off against each other.**

It is this way that he hopes to keep these two natural allies from uniting against their common enemy—Wall Street monopoly capitalism.

It is of the utmost urgency that the members of the United Farmers League, and other militant farm groups, go deep into the ranks of the actual dirt farmers, those who really mean fight against the Roosevelt-Wall Street program with the message of **cancellation.**

The formation of Committees of Action, the formation of solid picket lines, the establishment of direct co-operation with the city workers on the picket lines and in other ways, must be arranged with the greatest speed.

The farm strike is in danger from the very moment it is called, so long as it is in the hands of the professional agents of the rich farmers, the wily politicians who hope to climb upward on the backs of the farmers.

Militant mass action! Leadership from below! Against Wall Street mortgage debts! This must be the program of the farmers!

The Soviet Way Out

IN NOVEMBER of this year the proletariat and peasantry of the Soviet Union will celebrate the sixteenth anniversary of the successful overthrow of capitalist and landlord rule and the establishment, upon the ruins of the Czarist empire, of the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat.

In November of this year the workers of the world will celebrate the victorious advance of Socialist construction in the Soviet Union—the fatherland of the world proletariat.

They will hail also the great historic achievements in the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan of Socialist construction.

The American workers and toiling farmers, entering upon the fifth year of the deepening capitalist crisis, with a winter of misery and hunger staring them in the face, realize with a growing consciousness the deception behind the capitalist schemes of the Roosevelt Administration and in this realization their gaze is instinctively turned to the land of the Soviets, where before the eyes of the world there is rising a planned Socialist economy.

In launching the Second Five-Year Plan at the opening of this year, the proletariat of the Soviet Union undertook as its fundamental political task the final abolition of capitalist elements and of classes in general. It undertook the complete destruction of the relics of capitalism in economy and in social consciousness by involving the entire toiling population in city and country-side in the conscious and active building of Socialism.

As the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan draws to a close, it is clear that not only is this plan being fulfilled, but like the First Five-Year Plan, it is, in a number of basic fields, being surpassed.

Heavy industry, as the reports for the two-thirds of the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan show, has made further progress in every important branch. The key industries, coal, metallurgy, and machine construction, register a steady upward grade.

In grain production the Second Five-Year Plan has in its first year shown the carrying through of the Soviet Union's most successful agricultural campaign. While the bourgeoisie, the fascists, the social-fascists, the Vatican, and the Trotskyists have been spreading hobgoblin tales of starvation and cannibalism in the Soviet Union, **the bumper Soviet harvest represents a glorious achievement on the agricultural front!**

Along with these gains there has been a considerable increase in the supply of consumers' goods, although the achievements in light industry have not equalled those in heavy industry. There has been a steady rise in wages and in general living conditions. The average monthly wages rose by more than 33 per cent in 1932-1933.

* * *

THE achievements of the Soviet Union have been rendered possible through the correct leadership of the Communist Party, which guiding itself by the teachings of Marx and Lenin, spurred the masses forward for the overcoming of all obstacles in the onward march to Socialism.

The correct guiding role of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is throughout the period of Socialist construction directly traceable to the firm leadership of Comrade Stalin, who has held true to the teachings of Lenin against all deviators and opportunists, and who further developed the Marxist-Leninist teachings as a guide to action in the period of Socialist construction.

In contrast to the victorious advance of the proletariat in the Soviet Union on the road to Socialism, is the failure of all attempts by the international bourgeoisie to force its way out of the general capitalist crisis.

The general crisis of capitalism has created a colossal army of unemployed. In the United States, the number of unemployed has reached the appalling figure of 17,000,000.

The Roosevelt administration has come to realize that the N.R.A. has failed to solve the crisis. Quite noticeably from day to day, the tactic of demagogy is giving way more and more to methods of open suppression, to methods of fascist brutality, to thuggery and murder of strike pickets, to State-engineered and State-perpetrated lynchings of Negroes, to the wholesale use of anti-strike injunctions, to the flagrant attempts to suppress revolutionary unions.

For the American workers there is only one way out—the way that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union took sixteen years ago. It is the way of proletarian, revolutionary struggle against all capitalist exploitation, the way of struggle against the Roosevelt N.R.A. hunger program that leads to fascism and war, the way of struggle against the treacheries of the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leadership.

It is the way of revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the dictatorship of the capitalists, and the establishment of a revolutionary Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

THE OLD GENTLEMAN AINT-SO DUMB! —By Burck

Demonstration Called Against Big Nazi Meet

Civil Liberties Union Protests Against Move to Prevent Nazi Gathering

NEW YORK.—Fearing the effect on his chances of election of the strong anti-Fascist feeling among the masses of New York, Mayor John P. O'Brien, Saturday night, said he would forbid a meeting of German-American societies at the 165th Regiment Armory, Lexington Ave. at 26th Street, next Saturday night.

Immense opposition to this meeting, ostensibly to celebrate the 250th anniversary of German immigration, developed as it became clear that the meeting was to be turned into a Nazi rally.

Mayor O'Brien, declining an invitation to speak at the meeting, concluded his letter to the organizers with these words:

O'Brien's Letter

"In view of the foregoing, I must definitely decline your invitation, and if you and your associates do not see fit to call off the meeting yourselves I shall regard it as my duty as Mayor, in the interests of law and order, to stop it."

The earlier part of his letter had referred to Nazi persecution of Jews, and to information he said he had received that opposition to the Nazis would cause violence at the meeting.

Not relying on O'Brien's statement as a guarantee that the meeting would not take place, the American League Against War and Fascism, organized at the U. S. Congress Against War, and the N. Y. Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, joined with other anti-Fascist organizations in a call for a mass demonstration at 6:30 p.m. on the night of the meeting as a protest against war and Fascism.

The League's call is addressed to all organizations and individuals opposed to Fascism, and calls on them to demonstrate against the raising of the swastika flag at the Armory, and against the oppression of the masses and the Jewish people in Germany.

Liberals Side With Nazis

The American Civil Liberties Union, true to its liberal policy of supporting all sides of every question, was the first to protest against Mayor O'Brien's threat. Morris L. Ernst, counsel for the Union, said: "Even though I am a Jew, I'd be glad to fight the Nazi case on this issue."

Roger Baldwin, director of the Civil Liberties Union, who is also a member of the Executive Board of the American League Against War and Fascism, chimed in with a written protest to the chief of police of Elizabeth, N. J., who had forbidden meetings and distribution of leaflets by Nazis.

Cuban Rail Workers Strike; Barricades at Palace in Havana

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—A general strike of railway workers on most if not all Cuban lines is reported likely to follow the walkout on Friday of the workers on the southern division of the United Railways.

The Santiago express was stopped about 40 miles from Havana early yesterday by an explosion which damaged the engine but did not injure anyone. Another train from Santiago was derailed at Quintana by an open switch, but no one was injured.

A company of artillery was sent to Santiago last night. The government reported that soldiers of the garrison there were in revolt.

Machine guns and sandbag fortifications have been set up again in front of government buildings in Havana, and cannons mounted on the roof, as the revolutionary upsurge of the masses against the Grau regime continues to mount.

Workers' Leaders to Play Roles in N. Y. Reichstag Fire Trial

NEW YORK. — The parts to be played by leaders of the American Communist Party in the review of the Reichstag trial to be held Wednesday night at Central Opera House, where a workers' court will be presented with the evidence and asked for its verdict, were announced yesterday by the Anti-Fascist committee in charge of the arrangements.

Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor, will be foreman of the workers' jury.

Max Bedacht, national secretary of the International Workers' Order, will represent Ernst Torgler.

Israel Amter, national secretary of the Unemployed Councils, will act the part of Dimitroff.

William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, will be the worker judge.

Joseph Brodsky, chief counsel for the I. L. D., will be the defense attorney.

The jury will be made up of elected representatives of workers organizations, including white American, foreign-born, Negro, Chinese, and women workers.

The sponsors of the trial are the International Labor Defense and the American Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism. It will open at 8 p. m. Wednesday at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave.

Detective Admits He Lied on Stand At Reichstag Trial

Judge Adjourns Trial When Dimitroff Protests Against Admitted Perjury—Fire Traces Show Van der Lubbe Had Help

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Oct. 21.—(Via Zurich, Switzerland).—The only witness to give direct testimony that Marinus van der Lubbe, the young Dutch tool of the Nazis, was connected with the Communist Party was forced to admit he had lied at today's session of the Reichstag fire trial in Berlin.

The witness is detective Heisig, who went to Holland after the fire to "investigate" van der Lubbe's connections there.

He testified recently that two Dutch witnesses P. J. Albada and one Vink, had told him van der Lubbe had only ostensibly been kicked out of the Communist Party, in order to help his work for the Party. Albada and Vink, although they themselves are police agents and enemies of the Communist Party, denied Heisig's statement as a reflection on their reliability as police informers.

Confronted with sworn statements by both Albada and Vink, that he turned their statements into the contrary of what they had said, he had to admit that they had never told him any such thing.

This sensational breakdown of a star prosecution witness came toward the close of the session.

George Dimitroff, Bulgarian Communist defendant, leaped to his feet and made a fiery attack on Heisig as a self-confessed liar.

Judge Buenger, who had just heard Heisig admit his perjury, turned on Dimitroff and sharply reprimanded him, but the impression made in the court room by Dimitroff was so great that Buenger hastily adjourned the trial until Monday.

Traces Show Several Set Fire

Impressive evidence that Marius van der Lubbe had accomplices in the firing of the Reichstag was given when the court gave the press correspondents their first chance to see the actual traces of the fire.

It took 45 minutes to make a rapid inspection of the traces of the fire which the young Dutch tool of the Nazis is supposed to have set single-handed in 15 to 20 minutes, with primitive means. In Bismarck Hall was the obvious trace of liquid fuel. The Session Hall is completely burnt out.

In 21 days of the trial, the prosecution has not been able to bring forward a single piece of evidence to connect any Communist with van der Lubbe or the fire, while overwhelming evidence that the Communist defendants, Ernst Torgler, George Dimitroff, Vassil Taneff and Blagoi Popoff, are innocent has been brought out through the breakdown of the prosecutor's own witnesses.

Witness Admits Being Spy.

The carefully preserved evidence of the extent of the fire, which was intended to support the charge that the Communists worked with van der Lubbe, thus turns out to be damning proof of Nazi complicity in the fire.

The prosecution brought forward an admitted Nazi police spy named Hintze, who is serving a jail term for a criminal offense, in an attempt to connect van der Lubbe with Communists.

Hintze himself stated that he had received money from a police captain to spy on the activities of the Communist Party.

Hintze said that he met van der Lubbe in a Neukoeln restaurant frequented by unemployed. He said van der Lubbe was introduced to 25 unemployed Communists with the words: "This comrade is sent to us for active participation," and added that the name of Torgler had been mentioned.

Engineered Provocation

Alfons Sack, Torgler's attorney, asked Hintze if he was not the man who, among other provocative acts, had organized an attack on a welfare office, and then informed the police, with the result that his own sister's brother-in-law, who was involved, had committed suicide. Hintze turned deathly pale and attempted to deny the charge. Sack continued:

"Didn't you offer firearms to unemployed men?"

Hintze cried, "No, no, no."

Sack read a long police record of Hintze's convictions for criminal offenses.

Judge Buenger refused to answer when Dimitroff rose to ask why the court had accepted so notorious criminal as a witness. Dimitroff then demanded that an investigation be made of Hintze's attempted attack on the welfare office.

Earlier the question of van der Lubbe's overnight stay in Henningsdorf the night before the fire, where he registered with the police, was raised, and Dimitroff demanded to know why no investigation had been made to learn who his companions had been in Henningsdorf.

"What is the object of that question?" Judge Buenger asked.

"There was no investigation of van der Lubbe's companions in Henningsdorf, but there was plenty of investigation of his connections in Neukoeln, because Neukoeln is a Communist quarter," Dimitroff declared. "That is entirely characteristic of this strategy of the preparatory examination"

The prosecutor, thus openly attacked, could not even attempt to reply.

Anti-War League Shows Way to Fight Growing War Danger

Gives Militant Program of Struggle Against Imperialist War

Editor's Note:—On the evening of October 1, more than 2,700 delegates from 35 states, meeting in the United States Congress Against War unanimously adopted a militant program of struggle against war and set up a permanent organization to carry forward the work which the Congress began.

The American League Against War and Fascism which was created by that Congress has now issued the Manifesto of the Congress in the final form approved by the National Executive Board of the League.

The great sharpening of the immediate war danger by recent developments gives special significance to the reprinting of the final draft of the Manifesto and Program of the League, in the final form approved by its national executive board.

* * *

MANIFESTO AND PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

Adopted at U. S. Congress Against War, N.Y.C., Sept. 29,1Oct. 1, 1933.

Appeal to the Working Men and Women of America:

To All Victims of war:

The black cloud of imperialist war hangs over the world. The peoples must adouse themselves and take immediate action against the wars now going on in the Far East and Latin America, against intervention in Cuba, against the increasing preparations for war, and against the growing danger of a new world war.

After ten years of futility, the World Disarmament Conference is meeting to perform once more the grim comedy of promises, to screen the actions of the imperialist governments which are preparing, more intensively than ever before in history, for a new war. The Four Power Pact is already exposed as nothing but a new manoeuver for position in the coming war between the imperialist rivals, and an attempt to establish a united imperialist front against the Soviet Union. The rise of Fascism in Europe and especially in Germany, and the sharpened aggressive policy of Japanese militarism, have brought all the imperialist antagonisms to the breaking point and greatly increased the danger of a war of intervention against the Soviet Union. The greatest naval race in history is now on among the United States, England and Japan. The British-American antagonism is being fought out in Latin-America already by open war—the so-called local wars being in reality struggles between these imperialist powers. The presence of thirty American warships in Cuban waters is itself an act of war against the Cuban revolution. The collapse of the World Economic Conference revealed only too clearly that the great powers are unable and unwilling to solve the basic international problems by peaceful means and that they will resort to a new imperialist war in an attempt to divert the attention of the masses from their misery and as the only caiptalist way out of the crisis.

NRA and War.

Under the guise of public works, the N. R. A. has diverted immense funds from the care of starving millions to the building of a vastly larger navy and to mechanization of the army. The widespread unemployment has been utilized to concentrate young men in so-called reforestation camps, which the War Department is using for trial military mobilizations. The military training of youth in the schools and colleges is being further developed. More and more, national holidays and specially prepared demonstrations are being used to glorify the armed forces and to stimulate the war spirit among the masses. Hundreds of factories are working overtime to produce munitions and basic war materials for shipment to the warring countries in South America and the Far East. A centralized war control of industry, along the lines of the War Industries Board of 1917, is being established. As in 1917, it s drawing the upper leadership of many trade unions into active collaboration in the war machine.

Smoke Screens for War.

This Congress Against War warns the masses against reliance upon the League of Nations and the Kellog Pacts as effective instruments of peace. The Congress declares that this illusion becomes particularly dangerous at the present moment, especially when it is put forth as in the recent Congress of the Labor and Socialist International and the International Federation of Trade Unions as a method of combatting the war danger.

For Mass Resistance.

We can effectively combat war only by arousing and organizing the masses within each country for active struggle against the war policies of their own imperialist governments, whether these governments are working individually or through the League of Nations.

The Congress declares that the basic force in the imperialist countries for struggle against the war danger is the working class, organizing around it in close alliance all of the exploited sections of the population, working farmers, intellectuals, the oppressed Negro people and all toiling masses and all organizations and groups which are generally opposed to war on any basis. The anti-war movement allies itself with the masses in the colonial and semi-colonial countries against imperialist domination, and gives full support to their immediate and unconditional independence.

Fascism Breeds War.

The rapid rize of Fascism is closely related to the increasing war danger. Fascism means forced labor, militarization, lower standards of living, and the accentuation of national hatreds and chauvinist incitements as instruments for the "moral" preparation for war. It sets the people of one country against the people of another, and exploits the internal racial and national groups within each country in order to prevent them from uniting in joint action to solve their common problems.

The War System.

The war danger arises inevitably out of the very nature of monopolistic capitalism—the ownership of the means of production by a small capitalist class and the complete domination of government by this class. The imminent war danger is only another expression of the fundamental crisis of the capitalist system, which continues its existence only at the cost of intensification and oppression of the masses at home and in the colonies, and of struggle among the imperialist powers for a redivision of markets and sources of raw materials.

Only in the Soviet Union has this basic cause of war been removed. There are no classes or groups which can benefit from war or war preparations. Therefore the Soviet Union pursues a positive and vigorous peace policy and alone among the governments proposes total disarmament. Serious struggle against war involves rallying all forces around this peace policy and opposing all attempts to weaken or destroy the Soviet Union.

The U. S. Prepares for War.

The government of the United States in spite of peaceful professions is more aggressively than ever following policies whose only logical result is war. The whole program of the Roosevelt administration is permeated by preparedness for war, expressed in the extraordinary military and naval budget, mobilization of industry and manpower, naval concentration in the Pacific Ocean, intervention in Cuba, the continued maintenance of armed forces in China, the loans to Chiang Kai-shek, the initiation of currency and tariff wars—all of which give the lie to the peaceful declarations of the United States government.

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Program.

The Congress pledges itself to do all in its power to effect a nation-wide agitation and organization against war preparations and war. To this end we join together in carrying out the following immediate objectives:

1) **To work towards the stopping of the manufacture and transport of munitions and all other materials essential to the conduct of war, through mass demonstrations, picketing and strikes.**
2) **To expose everywhere the extensive preparations for war being carried on under the guise of aiding National Recovery.**
3) **To demand the transfer of all war funds to relief of the unemployed and the replacement of all such devices as the Civilian Conservation Camps, by a federal system of social insurance paid for by the government and employers.**
4) **To oppose the policies of American Imperialism in the Far East, in Latin America, especially now in Cuba, and throughout the world; to support the struggles of all colonial peoples against the imperialist policies of exploitation and armed suppression.**
5) **To support the peace policies of the Soviet Union, for total and universal disarmament which today with the support of masses in all countries constitute the clearest and most effective opposition to war throughout the world; to oppose all attempts to weaken the Soviet Union, whether these take the form of misrepresentation and false propaganda, diplomatic manoeuvering or intervention by imperialist governments.**
6) **To oppose all developments leading to Fascism in this country and abroad, and especially in Germany; to oppose the increasingly widespread use of the armed forces against the workers, farmers and the special terrorizing and suppression of Negroes in their attempts to maintain a decent standard of living; to oppose the growing encroachments upon the civil liberties of these groups as a growing fascisation of our so-called "democratic" government.**
7) **To win the armed forces to the support of this program.**
8) **To enlist for our program the women in industry and in the home; and to enlist the youth, especially those who, by the crisis, have been deprived of training in the industries and are therefore more susceptible to fascist and war propaganda.**
9) **To give effective international support to all workers and anti-war fighters against their own imperialist governments.**
10) **To form committees of action against war and fascism in every important center and industry, particularly in the basic war industries; to secure the support for this program of all organizations seeking to prevent war, paying special attention to labor, veteran, unemployed and farmer organizations.**

By virtue of the mandate granted by the thousands of delegates from all sections of this country and groups of the population which bear the burden of imperialist war who, though they differ in political opinions, trade union affiliations, religious beliefs, and the methods of carrying on the struggle against war, are bound together by their desire for peace, and on the strength of its unshakable conviction that the struggle against imperialist war is useful only to the extent to which it effectively interferes with and check-mates imperialist war plans this Congress calls upon the working class, the ruined and exploited farmers, the oppressed Negro people, the sections of the middle class bankrupted by the crisis, the groups of intellectuals of all occupations, men, women and youth, together, to organize their invincible force in disciplined battalions for the decisive struggle to defeat imperialist war.

Manifesto of Anti-War Congress Issued by League